HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 93— BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 21 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 Apr.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7 952

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £102
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUMANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
28th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
14th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
5th July	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd April	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
25th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
27th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 Apr.	23 Apr.
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	25 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May	28 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 ,,	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	11th Apr. 1927	25th Apr 1927
Sumatra Maru	22nd ,, ,,	3rd May ,,
Honolulu Maru	10th May ,,	22nd ,, ,,
Indo Maru	25th ,, ,,	3rd June ,,

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
P. O, Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises shilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Just 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills ... cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and stormproof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,690.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Yusuf Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED a trained and qualified Tailor and Cutter, for Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri School, Moradabad, U. P. Apply to the following stating qualification and pay: B. PRITHVI NATH PLEADER, Joint Secretary of the School.
A 28451

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—HINDU VEGETARIAN Graduate-conch for two Fourth Standerd boys and sister preparing Cambridge Senior. French Essential. Advertiser willing to consider matrimonial proposal on girl's behalf and further education of both abroad if satisfied with applicant. Apply, preferably with photograph Box No. 1955 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R187

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—GODOWNS for factory, Municipal licence available at New Nagpada and Curry Road Station. Rent 45 to 65. Tram and Rail at door. Apply Tokarsey Dossa, Wadgadi, Bombay.
C R182

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M. 97.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER of a Noble blood with Rs. 25 Thousand. Apply sharp Box. No. 1953 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R178

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28131A

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. as Rs. 1/4. Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
R177

HEALTH—Weak lungs, weak bodies, deranged systems set right. Radical method. Startling results. Box No. 1954 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R186

FREE ABSOLUTELY FREE!!—Guaranteed 'Pure KASHI SILK. Particulars against one anna stamp. HAR AND SONS, (Dept. S.), Englishia Line, Benares Cantt.
T R180

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH OF THE INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Presidency Branch, of the Indian Red Cross Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society Science Institute, 1st Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 28th April, 1927, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the audited Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st December, 1926, together with the Balance Sheet as on that date.
2. To elect members of the New Committee.
3. To appoint Honorary Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

By order of the Committee.
F. W. WILSON,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1927. 28468

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, WORKSHOP, POONA.

NEW DIPLOMA COURSE in CIVIL, MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CLASSES commence from June, 1927.

Candidates for admission to Diploma Classes must have passed one of the following examinations and as a rule be under 20 years of age.

1. The School Final Examination.
2. The Matriculation Examination.
3. The school leaving certificate entitling students to admission to Government Service or to the University showing that they have passed in Algebra and Geometry and also those who have obtained a school leaving certificate but have not passed in these subjects provided that they pass an entrance test held by the College authorities.
4. The European High School Examination.
5. The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
6. The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

If sufficient candidates are not forthcoming with these qualifications candidates of lesser qualifications may be admitted at the discretion of the Principal.

Applications with one rupee registration fee should reach the Superintendent on or before the 31st of May, 1927.

(Sd.) W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 15th April, 1927.
28469

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client MR. MULCHAND VIRCHAND carrying on business in yarn in the name of Sha Chhagan Virchand at Tamba Kantha, Kansara Building, Pydhownie, Bombay as the sole proprietor thereof that our said client has from this day again begun personally and solely to attend to the Vahivat of the said business which his son Bhikhabhai Mulchand was carrying on during the absence of our said client for the last 3 or 4 years at his native place by reason of illness and the public is hereby warned against doing any dealings whatsoever with the said Bhikabhai Mulchand in the name of our client or his said firm and if they do so our client will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 20th day of April 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.
On account of the underwriters.
1 case Battery.
1 Bath Tub enamelled.
1 case Trunk Locks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 English built glass fronted miniature Brougham by Morgan and one bay Australian horse with harness.
1 Ford Landaulette in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1739 of 1926.
(Chimanlal vs. Joseph) Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms :—
A lot of furniture such as writing tables, chairs, wooden screens, clock, miljner's cupboard, revolving chairs, glassware, etc. etc.
The property of another gentleman :—
Chairs, meatsafes, cupboards, sofas, writing tables, iron cots, etc.
BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 92,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Bank of India, Ld

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.
In Savings Deposit Account interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed.
Copies of Rules can be had on application.
Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE TIME : 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WEEK'S STAY ONLY !
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
ON THURSDAY, 21st April '27 at 9 P.M
NEW HINDI-URDU DRAMA
FINE SCENERIES ! RICH COSTUMES !!
SUFED DAKU
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking open at the Theatre.
Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as Heroine.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

To-day!

Age 18.

Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development during which he never ceased to take VIROL, enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ——— M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD. HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

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on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 20.

Yesterday London Spot Silver rose by 1/4d and forward 3/16d on buying by India. Our market opened to-day at Rs. 59/14 declined 3 annas on profit-taking by local operators. China Exchange was easier. The market is affected chiefly by news from China. We do not believe in any advance and we think the anticipated reaction is ovir and look for fluctuating market with a down ward tendency and recommend small sales in strong markets. The close was steady as under:—

Silver Ready	59 13 0
Chaitra Delivery	59 13 0
Vaishak Delivery	59 14 0

GOLD.

Bombay, April 20.

The Gold market is quiet but steady and prices are quoted as under:—

Ready Bar	21 8 6
Chaitra	21 8 6
Vaishak	21 9 0
National Bank	21 12 0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 20.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 13|16.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 27|32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 M-st D A 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 29|32
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M-st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D P Rs. 130.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 11|16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.92.
London—Rome Liras 97.40.
London—Berlin Marks 34.92.
TONE OF EXCHANGE:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 20.

Three months London discounts 4 5|32 p.c.
Six months London Discounts 4 1|4 p.c.
Call money 6 1|2 per cent.
One month 6 per cent.
Three months 4 3|4 to 5 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 19.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 19.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.48-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	unquoted
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.01
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 19.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 16|4|27. Bales.
Total in Sight	17,228,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	536,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	193,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,034,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	395,000
Total Sales	24,000
Last Indian Cotton Stock	13,000
Last Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,000
East Indian Cotton Imports	5,000
American Cotton Afloat	147,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	221,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American cotton	300,000

PRODUCE MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 20.

The linseed market opened to-day for May delivery at Rs. 10|12 and September at Rs. 11|2|3. There was absence of any enquiry and prices declined on selling by offices and finally closed for May at Rs. 10|0|9 and September at Rs. 11|0|9.

The wheat market ruled quiet with increased selling by local operators and registered a decline of half an anna after opening. The close was quiet May at Rs. 7|9|3 and September at Rs. 7|11|6.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)

MUKTSAR, April 18.

Wheat Har	4 7 3
Wheat Bhadon	4 9 0
Wheat Asuj	4 10 6
Gram Jeth	3 9 0
Gram Har	3 9 6
Gram Asuj	3 13 0
Rapeseeds Baisakh	7 5 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 11 0
Rapeseeds Bhadon	8 2 0
Cottonseeds Baisakh	3 11 6
Cottonseeds Jeth	3 13 0
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 1 0
Barley Jeth	3 2 0

READY.

Wheat Gram, Barley, Rapeseeds, Cottonseeds, New Gram, New Wheat.

4/4 to 5/ 3/8 to 3/15/ 3/1/6 7/5 7/8 3/12/ 3/9 to 3/14 4/12 to 5/8.

Market arrival.
Grain Rapeseeds.
1,000 mds. 100 mds.
Market condition.
Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 19.

May	14.28	—05
July	14.51	—05
October	14.77	—06
December	14.95	—06
January	15.03	—04
Middling Spot	14.60	—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York April, 19.

May	14.32	—07
July	14.53	—06
Middling Spot	14.22	—17

NEW YORK.

New York, April 19.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	14.33
July	14.55
October	14.82

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	14.25
July	14.48
October	14.73

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.35
July	14.57

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, April 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 19.

Scinde Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good	6.15
Scinde Fine	6.35
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.45
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good	6.70
Oomra Fine	6.95
Broach Good	6.45
Broach Fully Good	6.75
Broach Fine	7.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April, 19.

April	7.54+.05
May	7.62+.04
June	7.67+.04
July	7.76+.04
August	7.80+.04
September	7.84+.04
October	7.88+.05
November	7.90+.05
December	7.94+.06
January	7.97+.06
February	7.99+.06
March	8.04+.06
April	8.06+.06
Middling Spot	7.85+.08

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Long Liquidation at the Advance— closed 4 to 6 points lower.

LOCAL:—Increased selling—little covering. Closed rather dull.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—The Home markets continue quiet with weather reports being the chief factors. Our opinion is unchnged and we advise taking advantage of easy markets to gradually accumulated cotton as we believe higher prices will be seen during the summer months.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th Inst. as under:—"Improved weather outlook influencing speculative liquidation."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady at an advance of 6 points May option being quoted at 14.39 which proved to be the highest. There was long liquidation which caused a drop of 15 points by 11.52 a.m. when May reached the lowest point for the day to 14.24. In the later trading there was no special interest and prices showed a rally of 4 points. The close was quiet but steady at a loss of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 points to 14.16s.

The New Orleans market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points Ready cotton was in no demand and prices declined 17 points to14.22s.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at an advance of 6 points. There was a little further improvement which was not sustained and prices closed quiet 4 to 6 points higher. Spot sales were reported only 3,000 Bales and prices closed 8 points higher to 7/85d. per lb.

While general sentiment continues bullish, market requires stimulating reports. There is no ardent desire for spinners to buy freely at this level and operators are inclined to await crop developments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Following a slight drop of 5 points in New York futures the local forward market opened for F. G. F. G. Broach at Rs. 286/ and declined to 284/8 on selling by local operators and commission houses. At the decline there was little profit taking and prices steady which closed at Marwari Bazar Sessions as under:—

Broach A/M.	286	286	284/8	255
Broach J/A.	292	292	290/8	291
Oomra May	277	277	275/8	276
Oomra July	279	279	277/8	278
Bengal May	266	266	265	265

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher as anticipated. The market opened quiet and closed rather dull with a small turn over of business. Ready Cotton continues in moderate demand.

Among the buyers to-day included Messrs. Gill and the sellers Messrs. Patel, Chrystal, Shivchandrai Surajmal, Indian Cotton Co. and Gosho.

Broach A/M.	284/12	285	284/12	284/12
Broach J/A.	291	291	290/8	290/8
Oomra May	276	276	275/8	275/8
Oomra July	277/8	278	277/8	277/8
Bengal May	267/8	267/12	267/8	267/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Sampin closed easier this morning as under:—

	Yen
April	190.00 less 2.00
July	199.00 less 1.30
October	202.40 less 1.60

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 20.

The East India Cotton Association Daily Rates for Hedge Contracts:

Bengal May	266
Broach A.|M.	285
Broach J.|A.	291
Oomra May	276
Oomra July	278

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	282	275	268	260
S. P.	278	271	264	256
Rajputana	282	275	268	260
Broach	303	298	293	..
P. A.	317	310	303	295
Surat	353	248	343	..
Navsari	368	363	358	..
Oomra No. 3	284	279	274	..
C. P. No. 1	299	294	289	..
C. P. No. 2	292	287	282	..
Khandesh	280	275	270	..
Muthia	278	273	268	..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 20.

Bales	Buyers	Description	Rate.
300	Ralli Bros.	Bengal	276
100	Ralli Bros.	Khamgaon	276
200	B. Karshandas	Dhamangaon	275
100	K. Damji & Co.	Beawar	280
200	Moon Mills	Bombay Press	265
200	H. Rambhagat	Sadhli	298|300
400	Toyomankwa	Broach	295|297
100	Bharmal Shripal	Broach	292

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 20.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 19th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	19,058
Linseed	43,211
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,381
Gingellyseeds	523
Poppyseed	2,648
Groundnuts	12,595
Castoreseed	17,672
Rice	153,382
Myrabollams	10,919
Cottonseed	9,662
Mowraseed	237
Gram	7,060
Jowar	6,066
Barley	1,040
Bajree	7,314
Coal	4,083 tons

SALES.

Liverpool, April. 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000 "
Sales on Speculation	100 "
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April. 19.

April	13.17
May	13.25
June	13.31
July	13.42
August	13.45
September	13.54
October	13.56
November	13.69
December	13.74
January	13.73
February	13.73
March	13.82
April	13.82
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	13.65

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 20th.

In full-pressed Bales.	5 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	221	3,06,189	2,86,916
Central India	1,396	2,67,135	3,43,530
Barsi and Nagar	5 6	1,84,312	1,969,53
Hyderabad-Gaorani	205	64,824	70,159
Berar	3,222	5,36,887	4,50,401
Central Provinces	1,870	2,19,797	2,31,611
Total Oomras	7,500	15,79,144	15,79,575
Dholera	17,53	1,22,419	1,99,195
N.W. Provinces	245	54,267	1,27,201
Rajputana	877	43,476	92,635
Sind-Punjab	623	1,10,435	2,59,911
Broach	3,1148	1,24,290	3,04,084
Coompta & Dharwar	2,944	60,816	50,754
Westerns-Northerns	1,325	27,706	31,341
Cocoanada		403	1,483
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	656	8,174	12,074
Persian		3,628	2,488
American		1,45,913	1,755
Egyptian and African	179	39,232	45,267
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	2,604
Total	21,250	23,19,954	27,13,367

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.

1st. Sept. to 14th Aprfl.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3 418	2,37,027	4,07,286
Japan & China	1.760	11,55,772	13,37,517
Coast Ports	1,017	4,1172	20,284
Up-country by Rail		75,204	58,732
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		6,301	17,749
Total		6,135 14,88,476	18,41,568

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 20th

		Ready / Mill Terms / New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	280
"	Fine	"	270/72
"	F.G.	"	265/67
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	270/72
"	F.G.	"	265
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	290/95
Nagpur		"	290/95
Yeotmal		"	285/90
Arvi		"	285/90
Amraoti		"	276/82
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	276/82
Mulkapur	"	"	275/78
Khandesh	"	"	275/78
Muthia	Fine	"	265/70
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	"	285/90
Purna	Average	"	275/80
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	275/
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	285/
Burwah Sanavad		"	278/85
Broach	Fine M.G.	"	296/98 May 296
Westerns	Good	295	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	..	315/20
Compta	F.G.M.G.	320	Ap+35 May+32/ Ap/May+9/ Ap/May+4
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

COFFEE.

New York, Apr 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	91

STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER WEAKNESS.

Bombay, April 20.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened unchanged and declined further on scattered long liquidation. There was absence of any support and the market ruled rather dull with a small business. The close was easy when Fazal was quoted 923|12, Dyeing 917|8, Pearl 568|12, Century 417|8, Indore Malwa 363|12 and Simplex 172|8.

Tata Iron Shares ruled quiet with increased profit taking ordinary closed at 654 and Defferds 216|4. Second pref. shares were steady around Rs. 90.

In the miscellaneous section Burma and Alcocks were rather steady. Scindia closed at 15|3.

Bank shares were steady with a small business.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	79	
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	14
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	80	XD
Imperial	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	368	12
Union	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	23	
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	26	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	168	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	172	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	650	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	8
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	44	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	85	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	675	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	192	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	15	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	145	10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1070	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	577	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press		..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton	126	20	205	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	780	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	565	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	293	12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	4
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	673	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	202	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	6	6
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	130	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	90	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	216	4
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	654	
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1050	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	12
Jupiter			4	14
New India	25	..	22	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	435	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 20.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78|14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 89|9.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103|7.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108|5.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106|10.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|13.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88|0.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87|0.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87|0.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|10.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103|8.

Tone of Market:—Delivery 16th May. 3 1|2 per cent Paper Rs. 79, 1945|55 Rs. 108|8. Steady.

Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	342	8
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	917	8
Bombay Industrial	103		7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	20y	417	8XD
Central India O.	10	16	527	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	49	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	141	4
Crescent	100	4	196	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	260	
David	500	..	259	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7-8	..	1-1-0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	265	
Edward Sasson	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	24	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	923	12
Finlay	1,000	..	150	XD
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	131	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	..	210	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	363	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	110	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500		1177	+8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6250	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	132	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	99	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	100	
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	326	4
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	66	
Pearl	250	8	568	12
Poenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	650	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	176	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	531	4
Swan	00	..	160	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2750	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			435	
Bombay Cotton			342	8
Bombay Dyeing		922	8	917 8
Century	408	12	416 4	417 8
Central India	538 12	538 12	535	535
Colaba Land			141	4
Crescent			196	4
Edward Sassoon			135	
Fazulbhoy		926	4	923 12
Finlays			150	XD
Globe			35	
Gokak			131	4
Indian Bleaching			210	
Indore Malwa			363	12
Kohinoor			1177	8
Madhowjee			132	8
Mathuradas			75	
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			130	
New Great		321	8	326 4
Pearl	510	566	4	568 12
Pabany			265	
Phoenix			425	
Simplex		175		172 8
Swadeshi		533	12	531 4
Swan Mills			160	
Tata Mills			97	8
Govt. paper 2 1/2 per cent.			79	
Govt. Paper 5 per cent			108	8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 20.

S S Pollas, Trijo, Delagaobay.
S S Clan Keith, Mayers, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.

S S Arcturus, Olsen, New York.

LOADING.

April 20.

Steamer Dora for Jeddah.
Steamer Garmula for, Rangoon.

S S Pollas: The steamer Pollas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagaobay, with a cargo of coal.

S S Clan Keith: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Keith arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Arcturus,, will sail to-day at about noon for New York, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

April 20.

S S Rajputana for London—21 cases cotton prints Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 16 pkgs crockery, China ware, brass ware, carpets, table M M and Co., 18 bales cow and calf hides J Govind, 6 bales cow hides H B Ramji and Co., 3 bales cow hides C Rahimtoola and Sons, 27 bales cow hides H N Haji Eisa, 21 bales cow hides and goat skins R Merally and Sons, 8 bales goat skins M Ladak, 2 bdles lamb skins H Eliasoff, 2 case lizard skins Joseph Bros., 4 bales fox skins Grindlay and Co., 11 bdles fox. jackal and cat skins H A M Sawal(84 bales hemp V N Joshi, 100 cwt turmeric V Madawjee and Co., 502 cwt nigerseed and 108 cwt kangseed Pohcomal Bros., 5 bales goat skins D M Allahibax, 80 cases bristles W H Brady and Co., 35 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania and Co., 50 cwt condiments G L Sultalia and Co., 26 bales jute rugs and gunny rugs E Noorbhoy, 3 bales hemp E Noorbhoy, 44 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co., 15600 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd., 500 cwt myrabollams N Poonjasait and Sons.

For Constantinople: 15 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 22 cwt medi powder Chachatty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S City of Benares for Hull: 500 cwt myrabollams J Mulelland and Co., 2000 cwt linseed and 2500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Brittania for Liverpoo: 1980 cwt massoor Ralli Bros., 400 cwt linseed oil cake Breul and Co., 8400 cwt linseed oil cake and 11900 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed, 146 bales wool Bombay Co .Ltd., 30 bales wool Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 100 bales hemp C Peraj and Co. ,80 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 100 bales cotton waste M Chandalal and Co., 42 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co., 400 cwt linseed oil cakes Breul and Co., 75 bales wool raw V Oomersey and Co., 34 bales wool raw R Virchand, 2 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co.

For Barcelona: 1 bale goat skin D M Allahibux, 50 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Glasgow: 4000 cwt linseed oil cakes and 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

S S Aquileia for Genova: 110 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co., tLd. 55 bales raw cotton J Devjee and Co., 2000 cwt linseed E D Sasso onadu Co., 111 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 100 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Alcturus for New York: 30 bales cotton thread waste V N Joshi.

S S Nuenfels for Ghent: 162 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 126 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg: 166 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Capodemonte for Genova: 500 cwt linseed and 500 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros., 1340 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co., 300 tons old iron plates and angles L Ebrahimjee 100 tons old cast iron and scrap iron L Ebrahimjee.

IMPORTS.

April 20.

S S Indo Maru frmo Nagoya. Agents: O S Kaisha:—20 cases clocks, 173 cases glass ware, 177 cases porcelain, 45 bales dhotty, 25 bales shirting, 59 cases whistles, 152 cases porcelain ware.

From Yokaichi: 90 cases enamelled ware.

From Osaka: 51 bales and 55 cases cotton shirting, 724 cases glass ware, 395 bales and 80 cases cotton yarn, 45 cases jeans, 105 cases glass tumblers, 176 bales sotton drill, 190 cases glass bangle, 17 cases empty glas, 180 cases bottles, 180 cases enamel ware, 26 cases cotton goods, 10 cases cotton undershirts, 38 cases brass circles, 80 cases cotton hoisery goods, 25 cases glass beads, 16 cases umbrella ware, 30 pkgs crucible, 45 cases umbrella ribs, 20 cases glass tubes, 10 cases rubber toys, 40 cases bamboo ware.

From Kobe: 52 cases porcelain ware, 19 cases toys, 9 cases bamboo ware, 9 cases cotton undershirts, 10 cases wooden ware, 37 cases cotton hoisery, 9 bales issing glass, 9 cases hoisery goods, 12 cases needles, 90 bales cotton yarn, 142 bales cotton sheeting, 87 cases glassware, 83 bales straw matting, 23 cases cotton hoisery shirts, 10 cases rubber goods, 17 cases shoe laces, 20 cases porcelain goods, 18 cases enamel ware, 150 bags sulpher, 25 bags starain seed, 25 cases camphor, 30 cases glass bottles, 25 cases catupin glass, 50 cases cherrisi glass, 50 cases canned fruits.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 19.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.
Apl/May shipment Sellers. 50/
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Apl./May shipment Sellers. 50/9
Wheat, Australian,
Apl./May shipment. Sellers. 52/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment Sellers. 51/6.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Writing on the 19th inst. Messrs. Langley and Co. state in their weekly report that during the week both the July and October Contracts in New York have registered an advance of 1|4 cent.

The improvement recorded over the period may be attributed t o a continuance of unfavourable weather conditions and the large consumption during March by U. S. Mills which amounted to 694,000 bales as compared with 590,000 bales in February and 635,000 bales in March last year. Consumption from this quarter to the end of March, a period of 8 months, is in excess of last season for the same period by 340,000 bales, which if maintained during the next 4 months points to an increase in U.S. Mill consumption of 1|2 million bales.

The last official Weather Report was summarised by our Liverpool Agents as unfavourable in the Nolthern Belt and mostly favourable in the South. Subsequent cables report a continuance of excessive rains. Discussing the prospects for the New Crop, our Liverpool friends say that the Washington Department of Agriculture state that preliminary reports indicate definitely heavy boll-weevil infestation in the coming season. Little has been heard of this pest during the last two years, the reapparance of which may have a far-rearching effect upon prices.

Although a continuance of unfavourable weather is likely to cause some further advance, it is too early for any serious damage to be done. Therefore, an improvement in the weather is likely to cause a reaction.

Local Contracts show a nett gain over the week of about Rs. 8. (Broach A.M. delivery).

The recovery has been almost entirely due to short covering. Straddle operators at lower prices were potential buyers, taking advantage of the marked widening in differences. Evidence of demand a week ago quickly disappeared when prices firmed up and Exporters on balance have been sellers.

With the present situation in Japan it is not likely that any enquiry can be expected from that quarter for some time and with stocks of Broach accumulating this market may become heavy, as it must be remembered that Broach cotton cannot be carried so long as other styles.

SWEDISH ECONOMIC REVIEW

The Economic review compiled by the Swedish Board of trade and published by the foreign office for the later half of the last year states that the year 1926 brought with it no interruption in the slow development of the last few years in the direction of the complete recovery of Swedish trade and industry after the ranges of the war years. The budget proposals which the Government laid before the Riksdag balance at 709.2 Mil-Kr of which 642.3 represent actual current expenditure, while 66.9 Mill-Kr go to increase capital assets. It is calculated that more than 80 per cent of the total National Debt is held within the country. During the whole year money was easy. Evidence of the fact that 1926 shows on the whole a better return on capital invested in industry, is afforded by the rise in the stock exchange quotations. The value of the 1926 harvest is estimated by the Central Statistical Bureau at 1168 Mill-Kr which Rest about 28 Mil'-Kr. lower than previous year figure, the cause of which is chiefly the small sugar but crop. The textile industry reported increase in employment. While short time had to be resorted to earlier, towards the end of the year a full 48 hour week was worked in nearly all branches. The position seems to be the best within the knitted goods branch while employment within jute and linen industries was relatively bad.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, April 20.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report:—

Our Silver market shows a net advance of 7 annas. The market during holidays fluctuated with n narrow Emits with an upward tendency. The recent advance in prices is due to short covering in consequence of the suspension of business by a foreign bank coupled with the improvement in Shanghai Exchange which has displayed strong attitude after the holidays. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 60-7 yesterday and the lowest Rs 59/5 on the 13th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1/2.

T T Shanghai on London is 0 1/2 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-7 3/16 on the 19th instant and the lowest 2-6 7/16 on the 14th instant. There is still no change in the political situation in China. It is reported that more disorder is prevailing in the interior.

The London Silver price last received on Thursday the 14th instant was 26d. i.e. 3/8d. lower than the previous week's closing. The market there displayed a sagging tendency before holidays, India and China both then being sellers.

New York Silver price is 56.7/8 cents i.e 1/8 cent higher than the last week. The highest price was 57 cents on the 11th instant and the lowest 56 7/4 cents on the 14th instant.

The prices for Gold are some-what higher, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-9-6 for the second settlement The London price remains about unchanged at £4.4.11 1/2.

The disturbances in China do not appear to end soon and hence it is difficult to prophecy about the future course of the market.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 19

Demand Bills 485.31

INDIAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD.

19th April 1927.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending April 9.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2884	1848.
Bombay x	75144	77033.
Karachi	17466	32430
Madras	7582	924
Rangoon	.....	
Tuticorin	2061	487
	105137	112722

EXPORTS.

Week ending 9th April.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1210	2262
Bombay	21615	41740
Karachi	30094	2150
Madras	62	1288
Rangoon	1154	3461
Tuticorin	...	140
	54135	51041

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to April 9.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	67713	43579
Bombay x	2244060	2624985
Karachi	628478	1013609
Madras	71789	65429
Rangoon	22803	16504
Tuticorin	18807	16416
	3053650	3780522

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to April 9.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	15109	16250
Bombay x	1361868	1681578
Karachi	461210	687406
Madras	19919	51072
Rangoon	43188	63073
Tuticorin	10422	43618
	1911716	2542997

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 18th April

1927.	1926
668	7270

1st Sept. to 18th April

1926-27.	1925-26
40266	87684

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 5th April.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom		
Continent		13992
China		8700
Japan	27055	26565
Bombay (a)	1051	6829
U. S. A.		
	28106	60686

1st Sept. to 5th April.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	25945	51642
Continent	201231	283675
China	61964	97556
Japan	161722	291952
Bombay (a) ..	39737	81595
U. S. A.	5226	8175
	495825	814595

LONDON METALS.

London, April 19.

Copper, English Best Selected, £59-3/8
Copper, Braziers, ...£71
Yellow Metal, ...£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, ..£26-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, ..£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...£303-3/4
Tin Plates, I. C., 20" 14", .. 8 0
112 Sheets per case of 108 lb, net... .. .. .. 19/7-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 19.

Cottonseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered. £8-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay,
Apl./May Shipment offered, £18-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton,
Apl./May Shipment offeced, £20-2-6

LONDON SILVER.

SILVER—China Bought.

Spot	26-1/4
Forward	26-1/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,
Lb, Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed,
lb, Spot.. .. ..1/8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, lb Spot ..1/7-3/4 Buyers
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot ..1/8 Sellers

LINSEED.

London, April 19.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
April May shipment buyers £17|10|0.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:
May|June shipment buyers £17|10|0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
May shipment Continent paid £15|5|0.
June shipment Continent paid £15|7|6.
Linseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment offered £18|15|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 19.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 30 9.
Sept|Dec. delivery buyers 31|9.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay April 19

Spot prices.

Description	14-4-27	7-4-27
Bengals F.G.	265	266
S/Punjab F.G. ..	261	262
Rajputana F.G. ..	265	266
Broach F.G.	290	293
P/American F.G. ..	300	303
Surat F.G. ..	430	338
Navsari ..	355	353

Spot Prices

Description.	14-4-27	7-4-27
Oomra Fine ..	276	278
C.P. No. 1 Fine ..	291	293
C.P. No. 2 Fine ..	284	286
Khandesh F.G. ..	267	269
Muttia F. G. ..	265	267
Compta Gd. ..	325	327

Futures.

Hedge Contracts.	14-4-27	7-4-27
Bengal May. ..	260	261
Broach April/May. ..	281	284
Do July/August ..	287	289
Oomra F. May. ..	274	276
Do June ..	276	276

Receipts for the week ending April 14,

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	3407	14009
Oomras.	14356	24009
Dholleras	5966	7211
Broach	25867	7445
Southerns.	9957	13505
Persians.	227	121
Americans.	16267	445
Egyptians	417	..
E. Africans	474	1244
Other sorts.		1125
Total.	78938	69204

Exports for the week ending April 14

	Bales.
United Kingdom	100
Continent.	16939
China.	4450
Japan	18702
Coast Ports	2317
Total.	42508

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	2041
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	4260
Total.	6301

Receipts from 1st. Sept to April 14

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2290704	2674951	2727562	2769135	2830168

Exports from 1st. Sept. to April 14

	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	5499	32978	35011
Continent	230802	372858	417338
China ..	152912	289599	165310
Japan ..	1002860	1047918	1093250
Coast Ports. ..	14172	20284	13480
U.S.A.	726	1450	8480
Total.	1406971	1765087	1732869

	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	123632	93487
Continent ..	707345	484636
China	141265	278070
Japan	1032315	1154531
Coast Ports ..	43662	34862
U.S.A.	..	
Total.	2048219	2045586

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st. Sept. 1926 to 14th April 1927 75,204
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. 1926 to 14th April 1927. 598,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 14th April. 1927 631,512

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 20.

Ready as well as forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 16|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment March sh. 16|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April sh. 16|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June sh. 16|9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. per cwt. sh. 16|5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 16 8 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
March sh. 17|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
April sh. 17|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 16|8 per cwt.
Shipment March sh. 16|10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta,
June, per Cwt, 16/9 offered
July/Sept, per Cwt. 16/4-1/2 offered
Oct./Dec. per Cwt. 16/7-1/2 offered
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per Cwt. 16/6-1/4 offered
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Karachi,
July/Sept. per cwt. 16/7 offered

BOMBAY COTTON BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN LTD

Bombay, Aprial. 19

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS. 15th to 18th. April	23400	34999—11599
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept. to 18th. April.	2314104	2709950—395846
SHIPMENTS. 15th to 18th. April .. United Kingdom	240	.. + 240
Continent ..	1682	.. +1682
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	..	4358—4358
Total.	1922	4358—2136
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 18th. April. .. United Kingdom	5739	32978 –27239
Continent ..	232484	372858—140374
China ..	152912	291599—138687
Japan ..	1002860	1049918—47058
Coast Ports ..	14172	20642— 6470
U.S.A. ..	726	1450—724
Total.	1408893	1769445—360552
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	1811	3233+1422
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	4260	31601—27341

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 8th April.

	1927.	1926.
Madras	13775	10176
Bombay	23257	29133
Sind	1197	6821
Bengal	1728	1446
U. P.	77	468
Punjab	4782	19877
C. P.	3974	7358
Berar	7174	11414
N. W. F. Provinces ..	..	162
Ajmer/Merwara	1254	880
Burma (I) ..	192	2140
Jodhpur State	..	..
Alipura State	..	..
Rajupipla State ..	1238	..
Jaipur State (I) ..	116	845
Nabha State	3066	..
Cambay State @ ..	1366	..
Total	63186	90720

1st Sept. to 8th April.

	1926-27	1925-26
Madras	120173*	124618
Bombay	463032*	632309
Sind	106123*	163146
Bengal	17978	20198
U. P.	174664	192588
Punjab	598315*	1020621*
C. P.	326929*	348624
Berar	718178*	568581
N. W.F. Province @ ..	578	2015
AjmerMerwar	36467	56269
Burma (I)	38810	75571
Jodhpur State	3068	..
Alipura State	1827	..
Rajapipla state	15511	18200
Jaipur State (I)	6807	13288
Baroda State	26744	..
Nabha State	19126x	..
Cambay State @ ..	367	..
Alwar State (xx) ..	4110	..
Total	2672808	3236028

* Adjusted.
@ to 1st April.
(I) to 23rd March,
xx to 31st March.
(+) to 9th April.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
April 20.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:— Per lb	
Textile	0 11 6
Century	0 10 9
Jacob	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 10 6
Apollo	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;	
Standard Mill .. ..Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	0 14 9
Century 6404-8705 ..	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill ..	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal) ..	0 15 0
Phoneix	0 15 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	0 14 9
Kaliamardan	0 14 9
Daud Sahib	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	0 15 6
Hindustan Mill	0 15 0
David Mill	0 15 6
Apollo Mill	0 15 6
Moon Mill	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	0 14 3
Gold Mohor	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand) .. ..per lb.	0 14 3
Spring (Merchant) ..	0 14 3
Century (Bugle)	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	0 14 3
Sakuntala	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	0 14 0
Globe	0 13 9
Rachael	0 13 9
Palkhi	0 14 3
Maher	0 14 6
Kechhwa	0 14 0
LEPAD:—	
Spring	0 14 6
Textile	0 14 6
Century	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ..	1 0 6
Jacob	1 0 0
Century	1 0 6
Mun Mill	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ..	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
Jacob	0 15 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton .. Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	3 13 0
Century	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney ..	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 962	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK	
5800 Sholapur ..	10 5 0
58000 Kurla ..	8 2 0
1325 Morarji ..	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124	
Pearl Pabaney ..	7 6 0
Hindustan ..	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael ..	6 4 0
SALITA:—	
Century	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent ..	2 3 6
Apollo David ..	2 3 6
KDI Yards 12-13-14:—	
Kanta .. .. ..per lb	1 2
Phoenix	1 2
Kohinoor	1 2 0
Tata	1 2 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 19.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£112-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/8
Funding Loan 4%	£86-3/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2%	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3% Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loan	£63-3/8
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5%	£102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£91-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 19.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1/2

Add to your Fund of Energy

by using

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

Fine, Fragrant, Delicious, Nutritive

Prepared from Richest Green Amalas with Rasa-Sindur, Abhrak, Bhasma, Saffron, Musk and other choicest Tonic and Carminative drugs added.

Zandu's Kesari Jivan

is

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with mails of 7th inst. expected at 6 a.m.

Sir J. C. Bose arrives in Bombay.

Annual meeting of Society for Protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

F. E. Examination, S. E. (Civil) and S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil) and B. E. (Mechanical) Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

ST. MICHAEL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The prize distribution and entertainment of St. Michael's High School, Mahim, will come off on Sunday (24th inst.) at 6 p.m. when Dr. E. A. Parker will preside.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

Annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India will come off to-morrow (Friday) in the Municipal Corporation Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

K. T. KUNBI CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Kankanastha Tilori Kunbi Co-operative Credit Society will be held on Saturday, (the 23rd instant) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durga Devi, Bombay. Mr. Amtaram N. Surve will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held to-day (Thursda) at 5 p.m. Miss Dallal will speak on "Occupational Therapy." Members and their friends are cordially invited. No At-Home will be held in May.

BEGGARS' RELIEF CAMP.

Mr. Ramdas Lakhmidas gave, in memory of his wife, a sumptuous feast on the 7th instant to the inmates of the Committee's Camp at Rowli Hill, Matunga. The Committee very much appreciated his generosity and the inmates thoroughly enjoyed the feast.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Morrison" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 18th inst.

OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

An open-air concert and band performance will be given at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 7.30 p.m. by the boys of the St. Mary's School Band and the B. E. Schools, comprising the 41st, 3rd and 8th Bombay Troops in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Sir L. Hudson, President of the Bombay Scouts Association, will preside.

The public are invited to attend. A collection will be made during the concert in aid of the fund.

H. H. THAKORE SAHEB OF MULI ENTERTAINED.

On Tuesday night His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Muli was entertained at a dinner in the Savoy Club by Mr. M. O. Suraiya.

In proposing the toast for the guest of the evening Mr. A. Hussain spoke of the excellent qualities of His Highness and referred to his abiability and social temperament. His Highness the Thakore Saheb was garlanded by Mr. A. Hussain and in reply thanked the host and others who were present for the trouble they had taken for him. The dinner was followed by a musical entertainment.

PIECE-GOODS MERCHANT'S

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association was held at the Mulji Jetha Market on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee presiding.

NOT A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

In his opening address, the President observed that the year of the report had not proved a prosperous one to the Merchants owing to various causes. There was a great fall in the prices of cotton due to unprecedented abundance of American crop. The uncertainty of exchange had also played a great part in lowering down the prices of cotton. The President complained that the Ralli Brothers had broken the established custom and were selling the goods to petty up-country dealers. That question was taken up by the Association and was still pending settlement. He was sorry that even the Vice-Chairman of the Association had defied the custom and resigned his post on the Managing Committee. Another important matter during the year was that the Telephone Committee had tried to make more income by changing the rating system. That meant a great loss to commercial firms. He wanted the members of the Association to protest strongly against the innovation the Telephone Company was trying to introduce.

After several members had spoken on the report, it was unanimously adopted. Elections were made for the new year and the meeting dispersed.

ASSAULTING RLY PASSENGERS.

ASST. STATION MASTER FINED.

STRICTURES ON ACCUSED'S CONDUCT.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, in the cases in which Prabhudas Vallabhdas, a Hindu merchant had charged Mr. R. James, Assistant Stationmaster, Victoria Terminus Station, P. H. Adams a Police Sergeant, and Mr. E. J. Marshall an Inspector of the Watch and Wards Department of the G. I. P. Railway, with insult and assault and another in which Prabhudas Vallabhdas was charged by the above accused with insult.

The case of Prabhudas Vallabhdas was that on April 1, 1926, he went to the Victoria Terminus Station with his family to leave for Pandharpur by a train leaving the station at about 10.30 p.m. He reached the station at about 9 p.m. and occupied an empty compartment. At about 10 p.m. the first accused (R. James) accompanied by the third accused and another European approached him and asked him to vacate the compartment he had occupied on the ground that it was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The complainant refused to do so and asked the first accused to show him any label declaring the compartment as reserved. The accused contended that there was a label on the compartment but it was removed by the complainant himself. The complainant denied this and refused to leave the compartment. The first accused then called in the second accused—a police sergeant—who removed the complainant from the compartment per force as he firmly refused to vacate it. He (the complainant) was, he had alleged caught by the neck and was dragged out of the compartment and then was pushed on the platform and marched off to the police station.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the first accused was that he went to the complainant and 'requested' him to vacate the compartment as it was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The complainant did not agree and used abusive language. He therefore called the police who removed him from the compartment.

The second accused denied having used any force and said that he had put his hand only on the shoulder of the complainant after he refused to vacate the compartment. The third accused also put up a similar defence.

The Magistrate while convicting the accused persons on the charges against them observed that the complainant's story was substantiated by the evidence led in the court and that the Railway officials were not at all entitled to eject a passenger from a compartment that was not reserved. His Worship sentenced the accused persons to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

The case against Prabhudas was then decided and the Magistrate who was of opinion that the accused had used abusive language while offering resistance convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

JAIL WARDER CHARGED WITH CHEATING

COURT HOLDS INQUIRY

Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court is holding an inquiry into the conduct of one Narayen Vishram, a warder in the Arthur Road Jail who is charged with cheating one Nur Mahomed in respect of Rs. 10.

It is alleged that by means of a forged letter purporting to be written by a prisoner in the jail, one Jan Mahomed, accused called over at the house of the complainant who is related to the prisoner, and showed him the letter which contained an appeal for funds for petty comforts, like tobacco, tea, etc. The complainant noticed that the handwriting was different for that of the prisoner, but as he had received a similar appeal before, he gave the accused the amount which, it is alleged, the latter pocketed.

Subsequently, the complainant, visited the prisoner in jail when the story of the bogus letter leaked out and the accused was arrested and charged. The case is remanded.

ROUND THE WORLD ON MOTOR-CYCLE

Capt. Geofray Malins is on a round the world motor-cycle expedition on a O.E.C. Temple motor cycle which holds record for reliability, and is expected in Bombay to-day.

Capt. Malins is well-known as a pioneer and has gained quite a big reputation in his flight from London to India.

As weight is the most important factor in an expedition of this kind the food which he carries is ovaltine, ovaltine chocolates which, it is said, have the maximum amount of nourishment with the minimum amount of weight.

"PURELY A QUESTION OF LAW."

ENHANCEMENT OF TRAMWAY FARES.

PROSPECTS OF NEW SCHEME.

MR. MAHALUXMIWALA INTERVIEWED.

The first report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee regarding the question of fares to be levied by the Tramways Company, has come as a surprise to the citizens of Bombay. The public are, indeed, at a loss to know why the Tramways Company which, even in these days of depression, can declare no less than 14 per cent. dividend on ordinary shares after meeting all the charges of depreciation, should come forward with the proposal to change an extra half-anna for the issue of a "Transfer" ticket. In order to ascertain the official view of the whole situation, a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Mahalaxmidalla, the Secretary of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company. The following is the purport of the official view as explained by the Secretary:—

LETTER OF THE LAW.

The case of the Tramways Company is based on Clause 15 (a) of the Deed of Concession, dated the 7th August 1905. That clause authorises the B. E. S. and T. Company "to take tolls fares and charges for the use of the Tramway at rates to be fixed subject to the approval of the Corporation and in so far as regards passenger traffic over the lines comprised in the now existing Tramways, the fare shall be at a uniform rate of one anna from any part to any other part, provided however that the B. E. S. and T. Company shall be at liberty with the sanction of the Corporation to institute a Tramway Service for the conduct of passenger traffic over the whole or any part of its system and to charge special fares to be fixed with the sanction of the Corporation, etc." So far as the Law goes, the Company's case is very clear. The Company is bound to carry passengers at a uniform rate of one anna from any one part to any other part, only on the lines existing in 1905 when the Deed of Concession was signed. Since 1905 the Company has made extensions over about 8 miles in different parts of Bombay.

GOWALIA TANK EXTENSION.

The question regarding the Company's rigrt to charge special fares, came o a head when the Company completed the "Gowalia Tank Extension." The dispute between the B. E. S. and T. Company and the Corporation was going on for several days before it was finally settled by a Committee of arbitration, whose award was mutually agreed upon. The Arbitration Committee recommended a charge of an extra half-anna over the bridge. Both the Corporation and the Tramways Company approved of the recommended increase which has been since in operation.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.

Emboldened by the precedent established, the Tramways Company asked sanction of the Corporation for a new schedule of fares which the Company proposed to charge on those parts of its system which were not covered by the one anna fare prescribed in Clause 13 (a) of the Deed of Concession. The following are the 9 extensions on which the Company asked increased fares:—

Lal Bag—Parel.

Parel—Dadar.

Girgaum Portuguese Church—Byculla Bridge.

Tardeo Terminus—Gilder Street.

Opera House—Girgaum Portuguese Church.

Dhobi Talao—Flora Fountain.

Sandhurst Road—Wari Bendar.

Wari Bundar—Reay Road.

Reay Road—Tank Bundar.

Before framing their recommendations to the Corporation, the Tramways and Telephone Committee of the Corporation appointed a sub-committee to examine, in consultation with the Executive of the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., the specific proposals submitted by the Company and the fare question in general with a view to arrive at an equitable adjustment. This sub-committee reported that they first examined the practicability of a zone system for the whole Island but they found that there were special difficulties militating against the adoption of that system. The idea of a zone system was consequently dropped. The sub-committee then examined the feasibility of fixing all fares on a mileage basis, and proposed a uniform fare of one anna for four miles, to include all existing and future extensions. This had also to be abandoned as the Company's Executive could not recommend their Board to consider a fare of more than three miles for one anna.

AMAZING PROPOSAL.

While the examination of various systems was going on, some of the members of the sub-committee asked the Tramways Executive if they could consider and favourably recommend to their Board a system based on a uniform fare of one anna for all direct tickets on the Company's system, with an additional charge of half an anna for the issue of a transfer ticket. This proposal was accepted by the Company's Executive. The Committee then discussed the whole question and has recommended:

(1) That in supersession of the existing fare arrangements the Tramways Company be authorised to charge a uniform fare of one anna for a "Direct" ticket on the whole of the Company's present system and on any future extensions that may be made.

(2) That a charge of an extra half-anna be made for the issue of a "Transfer" ticket.

(3) That the existing Transfer Regulations be otherwise unchanged.

(4) That the Tramways Company be asked to give an undertaking that they would maintain their present Tramway service intact and will not reduce any direct service running at present, and

(5) That the aforesaid arrangement be made permanent.

The matters by now have come to such a pass that these new proposal will come into operation immediately they are approved of by the Bombay Corporation.

PROSPECTS OF THE GAME.

Asked as to the prospects of the new proposals, Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla told our Representative that the additional profit won't be more than a lakh and a half. However he maintained that it was all a speculation. under the new scheme, the Company would lose nearly Rs. 1,50,000 a year on the Parel and Gowalia Tank extensions and would gain in exchange nearly Rs. 3,00,000 on the "Transfer" tickets. Then net profit won't exceed Rs. 1,50,000 in all

"PURELY A QUESTION OF LAW."

"But why do you at all go in for the enhancement of fares when under the existing system the Company is making enormous profits? Only this year you have declared a dividend of 14 per cent on your ordinary shares," asked our Representative.

Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla said in reply that it was not a question of profit or loss to the Company. It was purely a question of law. Under Clause 15 (a) of the Deed of Concession, the Company was entitled to a special charge on all the extensions that were made after 1905. There was one more point to be considered. The B. E. S. and T. Company was not making more than 5 per cent. profit on Tramways alone, while on its Debenture shares it has to pay interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla then quoted the systems of charging Tramways fares in other countries. In the United Sattes of America, he said, the fares were uniform but the system of "Transfer" ticket was totally absent there. In England, France and oher continental countries, the fares were fixed on the basis of mileage. Bombay was the only place where the Tram fares were the cheapest. Mr. Mahalaxmiwalla further added that it was not the Tramways Company but a member of the Corporation that took the initiative in going to the court of law. It was just in the fitness of things that the Company should stand on the letter of the law.

THE REAL ISSUE.

The whole question will come up before the Corporation in a few days' time. The real issue before our Corporators is not merely Clause 15 (a) of the Deed of Concession, but there are several other questions that demand immediate attention. There is no denying the fact that even under the present system of fares, the Company is making enormous profits and declaring high dividends. The Deed of Concession was agreed upon at a time when the prospects of the Tramways Company were merely speculative. The extensions have been undertaken not with a philanthropic disposition bdt as a business proposition. Experience has shown that the more the area covered by Tramways, the greater are the profits that the Company earns. The analogy with the rating systems in other countries is simply out of place. In most of the Western cities, no monopoly of traffic is given to a single Tramway Company The competition among several companies keeps the fares there on a standard level. The B. E. S. and T. Company has got the monopoly of Tramways system in the city of Bombay and the lack of competition is day by day tending to increase in fares and neglect of convenience. The public of Bombay demand a uniform rate of one anna from any part of Bombay to any other part and it is the duty of our city fathers to see that the Tramways Company does not profiteer at the cost of poor passengers.

SURAT PEOPLES' CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The fifth annual report of the Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank puts on record a profit of Rs. 14,397-1-4. The membership of this Bank has during the year increased from 450 to 560; and the Share Capital has been increased by Rs. 16,120 and stands at Rs. 57,080 on 31-3-1927. Similar is discernible in Savings Bank A/cs. which have jumped from 45,964-11-7 to 1,15,469-3-4. Government have recognised this Bank for the deposit of Municipal Fund to the extent of Rs. 30,000. If the Surat Municipality does it, it will greatly help local trades and industries.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BHORE GHAUT

HOLIDAY-MAKERS KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR

THREE INJURED: ONE LIES IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

A serious motor accident occurred on Easter Day in the Bhore Ghaut at Khandalla which has cast a gloom among holiday-makers in Khandalla and Lonavla, the two Hill stations, where many middle-class people go to enjoy their week-ends owing to the nearness and cheapness of the places. The victims of the accident are three Parsee gentlemen one of whom is lying in a precarious condition in Charak Hospital in Bombay.

It appears a party of Parsee ladies and gentlemen went to Khandalla to enjoy their Easter holidays and put up at the Empress Hotel. On Easter morning the ladies went by motor cars to see the Khapoli Power House while the gentlemen followed them walking. At the Reversing Station while the whole party were standing taking snapshots of the beautiful sceneries and admiring the beauties of nature, it is reported, a motor car running came on the level and knocked down several members of the party. Under one wheel Mr. Nadirshaw Mugaseth was trapped while under the other Mr. Dosabhai Surti was caught. Mr. S. M. Motishah, a drill teacher of the New High School was unfortunately sandwiched between the car and the wall.

ONE INJURED IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The injured persons were extricated and removed to Khandalla where their injuries were treated. Mr. Motishah's condition being found serious he was removed to the Charakh Hospital, Bombay, in a motor streicher. The other members of the party came down to Bombay in a train. The motor car which was occupied by five Hindus is still lying at the place of the accident. If the impact was a little more forcible it was believed that the motor with the occupants and the victims of the accident would have gone to the Deep valley below.

TETANUS AFTER INJECTION

ANOTHER DEATH IN BOMBAY

Mr. F. W. Pareira, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the King Edward Memorial Hospital touching the death of Krishna Bapoo (30) a Hindu, who died of tetanus in the King Edward Memorial Hospital on Tuesday morning and was previously under the treatment of Dr. A. B. Elijah, L. M. and S.

Dr. A. B. Elijah in his evidence said that Krishna the deceased was under his treatment for syphilis from the 23rd February, 1927. He injected him on the outer side of the left thigh the same day. He injected him for the second time on 10th March with neosalvarsan and once again on 21st March, 1927 on the right forearm. At the time of the third injection he (the deceased) suddenly jerked his arm and touched the site of injection. Then a bleb formed on the 28th March. On 3rd April an ulcer was found at the site of the injection which the witness used to dress daily. On the 12th April the witness found the dressing upset. On questioning Krishna, he said he loosened the dressing and wiped the ulcer. He developed tetanus on the morning of Sunday and the witness advised him to go to hospital.

Dr. D. V. Nadkarni M.B.B.S., House Surgeon, the King Edward Memorial Hospital in his evidence before the Deputy Coroner said that the patient was given under his charge in the afternoon of Sunday in the casualty office. At that time he had lock jaw and suffered from tetanus. He admitted him in his ward and treated him and dressed an ulcer which he had on the right forearm. For tetanus, the witness injected 20,000 units of anti-tetanus serum intraspinaly soon after his admissio. On Monday morning he repeated the same injection intravenously but in the afternoon the patient grew worse and died the same night of tetanus.

The jury returned a verdict of death by tetanus.

PANCH NAMA TAKEN.

The party consisted of Messrs. S. M. Motishaw, Dosabhai Rustomji Surti, Cursetji N. Unwalla, Nadirshaw S. Mugaseth, S. S. Patel, J. S. Patel, Mrs. Patel, Miss Patel Cowasji N. Makhania, Pherozeshah N. Makhani and Master Dady Makhania aged six years.

At the time of the accident the ladies were seated in their motor car. Therefore, they were fortunate to escape unhurt. It is stated by one of the injured persons that the motor car driven by the Hindu chauffeur was being driven on the wrong direction, and that the driver had only a temporary license of three months.

A panchnama was taken on the scene of the accident, and also a photograph of the motor-car for the police investigation. A party of Parsi Territorials who were on drill in the close proximity of the accident rendered first-aid to the injured persons and assisted them in conveying to Khandalla.

Men and Matters.

Plenty of hot air is blowing through the press anent the proposal of the Tramway Company to increase the traditional one anna fare at change-posts. So now the cat is out of bag!—The increase of fare over the Gowalia Tank Road extension was just the thin end of the wedge.

* * *

The proposal is now before our City Fathers who find themselves up against a "facer"; for, they realise that when they have a hard nut to crack, in which the poor man's pocket is touched, the public get a good inkling into their real motives—whether their much vaunted solicitude for the toiling and moiling masses is a genuine sentiment of the heart or only a vote catching expedient.

* * *

There appears to be a sorry feeling all over the Presidency that our worthy Senate Fathers did not rise to the full height of their opportunities when Dr. Viegas brought up his motion tabooing all donations, scholarships, etc., which smacked of a communal flavour as these tended to sanction a principle which is politically and socially disruptive.

* * *

Our University, he said, has passed the patriarchal age of three score and ten, and should furnish a live example to the youth of the Presidency by discountenancing scholarships favouring particular sections. Truly, the University, in any country, is the brain of the people, and should be in the vanguard of all reform. By turning down the proposition, our Senate Fathers have not enhanced their reputation for broad and enlightened vision of men and things.

* * *

There has been a regular slaughter of the innocents at the High Court Vakils' examination last week. A goodly number has been sent to the guillotine, while another lot has been deprived of the hope of an early resurrection by being debarred for a further period for want of sufficient preparation.

* * *

The authorities, perhaps, felt that the profession was overstocked and that the doors should now be hanged and bolted in the face of new recruits. In point of fact, every profession to-day is overcrowded and one wonders where the aspiring youth of the country is to go to.

6 MONTHS FOR CHEATING A BANK

MADRAS, April 19.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of last month the Indian Bank, Madras, preferred a complaint to the police regarding a fraud committed by an unknown man on them. The case was that at the beginning of last year, Maruthayya, a resident of Singapore, deposited in the Indian Bank a sum of money as a fixed deposit. In October last the Bank received a letter purporting to be written by Maruthayya, asking them to return the deposit amount. The Bank authorities replied they could not give the amount placed as fixed deposit but would lend money. A few days later a cheque addressed to Maruthayya for Rs. 200/ was sent by the Bank and it was cashed. The Bank authorities discovered last month that the letter over the signature of Maruthayya was a forgery.

A sub-inspector was deputed to Singapore to make enquiries and he arrested an Anglo-Indian named A. K. Alfred, the accused, it is alleged, posed as Maruthayya and took delivery of the cheque sent by the Indian Bank from the post office. The accused was charged before the District Judge, Singapore, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	April 20.
Previous Closing Rate	14.28
To-day's Opening Rate	14.31
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.48
Difference	plus .20

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	April 20.
Previous Closing Rate	7.62
To-day's Opening Rate	7.58
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.60
Difference	—.02

Broach April/May Expectation Rs. 289.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	April 20.
Silver Ready	26-3-0
Difference	lower 0.1-0
Silver Forward	26-1-0
Difference	lower 0.1-0

Tone of Market: India sold. Market quiet.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1927.

A VITAL PROBLEM.

It is a sign of the times, when the value of organisation and of mutual consultation is being increasingly appreciated by public workers in this country, that an attempt is being earnestly made to revise the attitude of indifference in British India towards the condition of the subjects of Indian States and to interest leaders of public opinion in British India as well as in "Indian" India to take joint lead in the movement to focus attention to the grievances of those whose lot is unhappily cast in the autocratic atmosphere of Indian States. It was at Cocanada that the complaint of the few, far too few, courageous representatives from Indian States present at the Congress session first found loud and poignant expression that the Indian National Congress concerned itself with the political advance of British India and that it showed an attitude of inexcusable and astonishing indifference to the grievances of the subjects of Indian States. Since then within a few States themselves conferences have been held by their subjects ventilating their own demands and the next move forward has now been happily taken, the move for the creation "of some kind of a general basis or platform" from which through the agency of an annual All-India Conference and other channels of publicity questions regarding the promotion of the welfare of Indian States subjects can be discussed and interest in them created in British India.

We regard the meeting of representatives from Indian States held on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. Amritlal Thakkar at the Servants of India's Society's Home in this city as a beginning in the right direction for the discussion of this vital problems on right lines. The meeting agreed to convene a Conference of the representatives of the subjects of Indian States during the last week of next month and Bombay was chosen as the venue for the conference. The chief object of holding such a Conference was rightly described to be "to demand and secure that Indian States should be regarded as an integral part of a common Indian nation on a par with the principal provinces of what is now known as British India." The meeting also declared that these States should be founded "under the aegis of their respective rulers" on the indispensable and basic principle of "responsibility in government and representativeness in their governmental institutions similar to that in British India" and of respecting the legitimate rights of the Rulers. This is a declaration of the aims and objects of an admirable movement which has, in fact, come into being none too soon—a movement with which far-seeing Indian Rulers will do well actively to sympathise as, for example, does the Ruler of Rajkot, not only in words but in action, by instituting a Representative Assembly in his State and allowing it an appreciable measure of control over the administration. Such control must, of course, increase in extent, so that a really representative government obtains in Rajkot. But the example of this Ruler deserves emulation by others of his Order and if they will only refuse to be under the influence of those who misguide them and make them think that autocracy supported by British officialdom is the only form of rule in consonance with their "izzat", if only they will recognise that the advance of democratic ideas is like the sea wave which will not stop its onward progress in deference to India's little Canutes, they will play the chief part in the happy solution of a problem, the development of relations between British India and "Indian" India, which is sure to increase in importance and complexity in the immediate future.

There are 562 of these little Canutes, some of them so little, indeed, that they owe their existence solely to what Mr. C. Vijayaragavachariar says in an article on the subject in the "Hindustan Review", "the declared policy of the Suzerain Power ever since the mutiny," the policy of "once an Indian State, always an Indian State." There are 372 Indian Princes with revenues below one lakh. There is a Rajah with a gross revenue of Rs. 160 a year and with 54 subjects to rule over, and another with an income of Rs. 90 a year, and an area of one square mile and a half with 32 subjects to administer. Is it not natural that democratic forces in British India should yearn for the day when these little islands of autocracy will be submerged in the great tide of self-government? Should it remain so totally incomprehensible to these Rulers that their subjects should hanker for representative government when they find that even under the crushing burden of an alien bureaucratic rule, soulless and irresponsible, the people of British India are making definite strides towards the same goal? Let the subjects of Indian States persevere in their movement. They can depend upon the practical aid and sympathy of British India, and let the Indian Princes understand that they will obstruct this movement to their own great peril.

NEW FERMENT IN CHINA.

While the Powers are still cogitating over Mr. Chen's firm reply regarding the Nanking episode, and are even said to be contemplating the presentation of sterner terms, including a time limit for their fulfilment, China is once again faced with dark prospects of fresh internal schism and civil war between the two sections of the Nationalist Government. There can, of course, be no doubt that the Powers, in not accepting the Nationalist proposal to appoint an International Commission to assess the damages and to fix the responsibilities for all the atrocities commited at Nanking, have definitely placed themselves in the wrong before the bar of world opinion. For, even the Tory papers of London have implicitly admitted the complicity of the Northern troops and irregular bands in these Outrages and if the bombardment carried out by British and American gunboats did not injure more than a few Chinamen—as repeatedly alleged by their representatives—they should have no objection whatever to have the whole affair thoroughly sifted by an impartial commission on which they would be adequately represented. The elaborate conversations, therefore, now being held between the Powers and their ministers at Peking on the basis of a stern refusal of Mr. Chen's proposals, definitely convicts them of a guilty conscience that would not permit the light of day to penetrate into their dark deeds. And we find quite sure that any Note, however stiff in tone and vindictive in demands that the Powers may choose to send to the Hankow Government, will fail either to overpower it into docile submission or to convince the world of the justice of their case.

But, as stated above, this as well as every other issue is now complicated by the overhanging clouds of schism and fratricidal war between the two sections of militant Nationalism. The latest messages to hand, to some extent, clear up the apparent contradictions involved in previous cables. For, while we were told, on the one hand, about the sweeping victories of the so-called "Reds" in some provinces, we were informed, on the other hand, of the growing power of Chiang-Kai-Shek and the bloody and blood-curdling raids carried out by him on Red Labour unions at Shanghai, Canton and other places. Again, measures and counter measures have been adopted by the Government at Hankow and the Banks at Shanghai for the control of silver resources available on the Yangtse. And, finally, we regret to learn that the long-drawn differences between the Moderate and the Extremist elements in the Kuomintang have reached such an acute stage that the Nationalist Government, which had recently shifted from Canton to Hankow, is reported to have dismissed Chiang-Kai-Shek who now perhaps seeks to carve out a kingdom for himself—following the old traditions of Chinese provincial war-lords—in the province of Shanghai and Canton with his headquarters at Nanking. So while Chang-tso-lin threatens to make an avalanche-like descent on the South, it is likely that Nationalist soldiers, who but recently fought as brothers-in-arms, will start firing against one another. How this triangular contest will be staged and will end it is difficult at this moment to foresee. But we have no hesitation in believing that the rebellion of Chiang-Kai-Shek is obviously inspired far more by his lust of power and militarist ambitions than by any theoretical differences of opinion on the future ordering of Chinese society and it is certain that if he betrays the permanent interests of his country in negotiating with the foreigners, he will very soon be disowned by his followers and will have to follow the high road to ruin on which the Northern war-lord is marching at a reckless pace.

GOVERNORSHIPS.

Two Governorships became vacant recently and were filled by selection from the I.C.S. Sir Hugh Stephenson, a member of the I.C.S., is now presiding over the destinies of Bihar and Orissa and Mr. Hammond, another I.C.S. officer, is promoted to the Governorship of Assam. For the third vacancy, that of the Governorship of the United Provinces, which will have to be filled soon as Sir William Marris is to retire within a few months, speculation is rife. There is a considerable amount of feeling, too, in the U. P. about the need these provinces feel of being spared a Civilian Governor. "The Leader" voices this feeling when it "asks Lord Irwin whether he should ignore and disregard such a consensus of opinion of all sections of the Indian people". There is certainly a great disadvantage in I.C.S. officers being allowed to look upon certain Governorships as prize posts. It has a demoralising effect upon the Service, and it is a step backwards towards reactionary rule when the members of the I.C.S., instead of being made to realize that they must regard themselves as servants of the people—like the members of the Permanent Civil Service in England and elsewhere—are allowed to have a voice, through their most senior representatives who secure these prize posts, not to speak of membership of the Executive Councils, in shaping the policy of the administration. The I.C.S. idea of these posts is, however, that they are not only "prize posts" but also "soft jobs", as is indicated in the comments of the "Near East and India". According to this exponent of bureaucratic opinion both Assam and Bihar and Orissa "offer their Governor a considerable amount of leisure, though Assam is certainly the more attractive". Why? Because the Governor of Assam "has the additional advantage of a most beautiful headquarters at Shillong, and a comfortable yacht for his 'camp office' during the touring season". The people of India are anxious to know of what use the Governors are to them. The "Near East and India" is concerned, however, about the comforts and pleasures of the Governor's position in certain Provinces. It informs us that "the Governorship of Assam is generally quoted now-a-days as one of the only two really 'soft jobs' in India", the other being the presidentship of the Council of State!

But supposing we have non-Civilian Governors will it not be only a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire? So long as the whole system of administration is not changed, so long as the people are denied the right of self-government, so long as it is not the party in power in a thoroughly representative legislature in every Province whose wishes are consulted, as in the case of the Dominions, in the choice of a Governor, even men equipped with "British Parliamentary traditions" will metamorphose into insufferable puppets or autocrats as Governors in India. This country has had bitter experience of such men, men of the Lytton type, weak and ineffectual, who, with all their good intentions, do the bidding of the bureaucracy, as well as of men like Sir George (now Lord) Lloyd who master the bureaucracy far their own autocratic purpose. So long as India cannot have really constitutional Governors on the Dominions model, it is futile to expect that she will have more relief from men who come out uninfected with the bureaucratic tradition. The infection takes place very soon. The urgent need of India is to make a united endeavour to compel a change in the form of her Government and usher in an era in which constitutional Governorships are a possibility.

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT.

WOES OF PEASANTS.

(BY VELCHAND U. MEHTA.)

Of late there has been a strong tug of war between tenants and Talukdars in Gujarat. The cry for redress of grievances from tenants is very frequent and insistent. The rayats complain against high-handedness of the Talukdars, while the latter attribute the stir to the all-pervading ideas of Socialism. The agitation may be due to one or the other or both causes, but the fact is that the relations between the two parties far from being cordial are strained—a circumstance which very much retards the well-being of the people. The Government are very often approached by petitions and wires, but oftener than not they prove impervious and give no reply, and if they condescend to give a reply, it is the stereotyped one: "We decline to interefere". The rayats are British subjects, they are tax-payers like those in British villages except as regards land revenue. They are entitled to the same regard for redress of grievances as their brethren in British India. Government would be failing in their duty if the wretched rayats in Talukdari villages were accorded step-motherly treatment and were suffered to curse their lot for being born in Talukdari villages. One may inquire what are the grievances which be legitimately within the province of the British Government to redress. I, therefore, proceed to describe the outstanding grievances of the rayats.

EXCESSIVE DEMANDS.

Every land in Talukdari villages is surveyed and assessed. The Government take sixty per cent. of the aggregate assessment (after making some allowances) as Jama, it being assumed that the Talukdar has to be content with 40 per cent. of the assessment. Jama was fixed on the hypothesis that cultivators are to be charged the assessment rates. But the Talukdars charge 150 p.c. and more of the assessment rates and there exists no law or rule to check the progressive increase. The British Government charge assessment rates only while the Talukdars are allowed to transcend the limits unstintedly. Before 1860 A.D. Talukdars were considered intermediate tenants, the actual occupants owners of the soil, and the British Government seignorial lords. That position is changed with some reservation, viz., that the Talukdar is considered direct landlord but the Government have got power to increase or decrease the Jama. This power necessarily carries with it the power to lay down some standard beyond which they cannot go in recoveries. It is argued by the Talukdars that much of their land remains uncultivated for which they have to pay Jama. The argument is misleading. In fixing the Jama, allowance is made for unarable lands, while they do take produce both from unarable and arable but uncultivated lands in the shape of proceeds of sales of fire-wood and grass. Moreover, if arable lands remain untenanted, they must thank their high-handed aggressive attitude. But all the same, justice requires that the burden of fallowness of other lands should not fall upon the cultivators. Instead of idling away their time, living upon the hard-earned profits of the peasantry, they are expected to devote their energies to bring their fallow lands under cultivation. In order, therefore, to safeguard the interests of the cultivators, it is absolutely necessary that Government should intervene and fix some standardised Vighoti beyond which the Talukdar cannot go.

SERFS OF THE LAND.

The Talukdar considers himself the absolute owner of the lands and looks upon the cultivators as slave agriculturists whom he can kick off at his sweet will and refers to Peile's report as authority for that position. Although Section 83 of the Land Revenue Code, which raises presumption of permanent tenancy in favour of cultivators under certain circumstances, has been applied to the Talukdari estates by the Gujarat Talukdars Act, he pays very little regard even to the law. His greed is unbounded. He persists in his attempts at extortion. One who resists him, becomes a target for ejectment. This has become a constant source of trouble. There is a Damocles' sword hanging over the poor cultivator. Making improvments on the soil, or sinking a well, are fraught with danger. For, that invites the greed of the Talukdar. That is the reason why there is so little irrigation in Talukdari lands. If the Government have any regard for agriculturists, the first thing they should do is to secure them against whims of Talukdars, by enacting that no tenant or his heir will be liable to be evicted so lang as the Vighoti is paid regularly. If Section 217 L.R. Code is applied, there will be left no complaint.

The Talukdar considers that he is the owner of the lands on which the houses of rayats are built, in Talukdari villages. The axiom is carried to such extreme that the owner is not allowed to repair the house, or re-build it unless the Talukdar agrees to it. There are substantial buildings worth several thousands in several villages. The right claimed is most astounding and unheard of. It is the most prickly thorn in the side of the rayats and a perennial source of extortion

(Continued on page 9.)

PRIVATE TUITION AND ITS EFFECTS.

(BY KASHINATH G. WARTY.)

To engage a teacher to coach up a boy at home has become a fashion, at it were, among the well-to-do parents. The fashion is more common in towns than in villages and rural areas. The extent of such private tuition is at present growing at a rapid pace, and, therefore, it would not be premature to pause and give a serious consideration to the subject. That there arises the need for the boys to be taught at home in addition to what they learn in the school makes one believe that what is taught in schools is either insufficient or not taught in a way understandable by young minds. So we will not be committing a blunder if we see the causes in the defects of the methods of teaching or in the curricula laid down by the Department.

CAUSES FOR PRIVATE TUITION.

When carefully viewed, the causes that lead to the necessity of private tuition for boys or girls resolve themselves as follow. The method of teaching in schools may necessitate the boys or girls going in for private tuition, so that they may well prepare themselves for the annual examinations on the results of which the pupils are promoted to higher standards. To pass an examination becomes the sole aim of education, while the real standard of knowledge is generally below that which is expected of the children of that age. This is specially true of primary schools. The knowledge shown by the boys who are admitted in English schools after passing the vernacular fourth is, for instance, very poor, though the curriculum of that standard is elastic enough to be used to the best advantage of the pupils. The lack of trained teachers is one hindrance in this matter. But at the same time we note with pain that either the so-called trained teachers in primary schools have no liking for the profession or the defects lie in the Training School itself. The outstanding defect in the teaching of those trained teachers seems to be the lack of study of psychology and its application in teaching.

Secondly, the pupil himself may be quite dull and may not be in a position to follow what is taught to him in his class. Such a circumstance may be one of the causes of private tuition. In many a case its is true. There are, indeed, factors of nature and nurture that influence the growing intelligence of the boys or girls. So far as nature is concerned the teacher can do very little for the boys except directing it into a desirable channel. With proper precaution on the part of the teachers or parents nature can to a great extent be changed by nurture. It is believed that the use of psychological methods only can help us in this matter.

The parents sometimes want to prepare their boys for higher examination than that for which they are considered to be fit by school authorities. The cases of boys passing the Vernacular School Final Examination and wishing to join the English schools at once in the fourth standard are examples of this kind. It is, however, doubtful whether the boys who take advantage of this concession granted by the Government are really benefited: for, the boys may know the subject matter well or even better than the boys of the English fourth; but there is a gulf created by the method used in these schools,—why, the very atmosphere in them makes a world of difference.

Then again the necessity of private tuition is sometimes created by the teachers themselves. Teachers in vernacular schools and aided English schools being, as a rule, lowly paid cannot make two ends

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Reasonable Protest.

The Independent Labour Party's protest at its Conference at Leicester against the British military measures in China is a timely warning to the British public that unless it makes itself adequately heard and insists upon a change in policy the Imperialists now in control of the British Government will manage to injure permanently any chances for peaceful negotiations between England and China. The I. L. P. Conference passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of the British armed forces and an impartial inquiry into the tragic occurrences at Nanking. It is just an inquiry of this kind that Mr. Chen wants. As regards withdrawing her armed forces from China, Britain can very well afford to do so, considering that in one month, January, alone, she managed to concentrate in Chinese waters nine British gunboats, six destroyers, five cruisers to which were added four more, while as for land forces she had four battalions of infantry sent from England, a battalion of Punjabi infantry from India and an expeditionary force of 12,000 men also left later in January from England.

Mr. Sastri's Appointment.

In welcoming the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri the "Cape Times" says that "for the right man to be chosen is half the battle won, but success will only be achieved if the two nations as well as the Governments co-operate throughout." We entirely endorse the remarks of our Cape Town contemporary. The South African Agreement, as we have pointed out over and over again, does not satisfy the Indian demand. It has only the virtue of creating a favourable atmosphere for the settlement of outstanding questions, the most important of which is that of the municipal and parliamentary franchise for Indians. Whether these questions are satisfactorily settled or not will depend entirely on the personalities responsible for the negotiations. India's case will be strengthened if its advocacy is placed in the hands of a veteran of the persuasive eloquence and winning personality of Mr. Sastri.

Only A Respite.

It will, however, be a miake to underestimate the difficulties of the task that Mr. Sastri will undertake. Even the small gain achieved through the South African Agreement is precarious. For, apart from the not inconsiderable opposition the Agreement has evoked in South Africa, the Minister of Labour in the South African Cabinet made it quite clear in reply to a debate in the Union Assembly that South Africa's hands were free. "If the experiment did not succeed," he said, "we could take action. We have deferred the repressive legislation and are trying an experiment which has the approval of the Government of India." It is only respite that India has gained and not justice. Even the "Cape Times" does not conceal the fact that the main object which the Whites have in view is to see the Indians out of the country as soon as possible. Thus, it asks the people of Africa to make the emigration scheme satisfactory and it places the burden on India "to raise her kinsmen in the Union to the level that will render them more worthy representatives of their race" ignoring altogether the vital fact that it is impossible for any class of human beings to maintain a decent standard if they are kept deprived of the elementary civic and political rights.

Tenderness for Foreigners.

It would be strange if it were not true that a Tariff Board, which has been appointed with the special object of affording protection to Indian industries should show excessive tenderness for the interests of foreign business concerns established in the country. It obviously showed undue solicitude for the interests of the biggest foreign match producing firm operating in India, Burma and Ceylon when it recently examined its General Manager. As the President of the Board rightly remarked, "it was essential to inquire fully into the constitution of the Company, its methods of operation and its objects" in view of grave allegations that have been made regarding its desire to create a monopolist trust for the manufacture of matches in India. And yet Mr. Ginwala, knowing full well the need of publicity in all these matters, agreed rather too easily to examine Mr. Schele, the manager of the Swedish firm, 'in camera' on the whole subject and not to publish his evidence until he had consulted his Directors in Europe. What is even more exasperating is that Mr. Schele has refused to be examined on the most vital question of the costs of the Company even in confidence. Now the recommendations to be made regarding the future protection of the industry would very materially depend on the cost of manufacture and it is for the first time that any business concern, foreign or Indian, has refused to supply the Tariff Board with full particulars in the matter. But obviously no industry which desires to take full benefit of the domicile and the markets of India should be allowed to withhold necessary information before a Board, specially appointed by Government for the benefit of Indian industries and we have, therefore, no hesitation in asking the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly to arm the Tariff Board with necessary powers to compel intransigent companies to produce before it all information about the working of their industries.

PACIFIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

JAPANESE DELEGATES ARRESTED.

DUE TO CHANGE OF CABINET?

LONDON, April 20.

Tokio.—There was considerable excitement at the sudden arrest of the Japanese Delegates to the Pacific Labour Conference at Canton as ther train was leaving. Crowds of workers who were seeing the delegates off immediately demonstrated and this resulted in more arrests. The action of the police was apparently due to the change of the Cabinet since it was understood that the former Premier Wakatsuki approved of participation in the Conference.—Reuter.

PROVINCIAL BANKS CLOSE DOORS.

AWAITING CABINET DECISION

LONDON, April 20.

Osaka.—Pending the announcement of the policy of the new Tanaka Cabinet, the situation is quiet. There has been no further development, except that few small provincial banks are reported to have closed their doors.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET RE-FORMED

TANAKA MADE PREMIER

LONDON, April 20.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has been reformed. The Premier is Tanaka leader of the Seiyukai Party which was formerly in Opposition. In a significant speech, Tanaka, last week, addressing a meeting of Seiyukai criticised Japan's "non-resistant policy in China" which he declared shamed Japan as a master-power in the Far East.—Reuter.

PURSUIT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

GIVE UP COUNCILS AND LOCAL BODIES

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Dr. Protap Guha Roy has given notice of a resolution which he proposes to move at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held in Bombay, to the effect that, whereas the obstruction policy in the Council followed by the Congress members has proved unavailing, Council politics has given rise to dissension and corruption in the Congress camp, it recommends the suspension of the Council programme adopted at Cawnpore and Gauhati and concentrate all attention on the pursuit of the constructive programme. He also moves for the withdrawal from the capture of local bodies.—Free Press.

MRS. NAIDU IMPROVES.

WILL ATTEND A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY

LAHORE, April 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is now much better. The bandage on her face and nose was removed on the eighteenth day. She is now out of bed and moves about the room, and also goes out for drives. Her recovery was retarded because the wound was deep, and she was also weak, but now she is making progress. In view of the Hindu-Muslim negotiations, Mrs. Naidu hopes to be able to go back to Bombay in time for the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on May 5th.

Interviewed this evening, Mrs. Naidu said that the accident was really serious. She had a very miraculous escape, but she did not consider it desirable to cause unnecessary alarm, and therefore, the serious nature of the wound was not reported.—A. P.

WORLD-TOUR ON BICYCLE

A GERMAN ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 20.

With the object of finding out the state of roads, Herr Ansorge of Silesia is touring the world on bicycle. He reached Calcutta yesterday and has been through Austria, Serbia, Greece, Persia; Arabia and thence to India.

He will continue his tour via Sumatra, China, America, Finland, England etc. and will complete his tour which began in September last, in ten years.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, with Lady Goschen and party, reached Mysore on April 18th and are staying at th eGovernment House as State guests. His Excellency went out this morning fishing in the Cauvery.

JOCKEY FOX SUSPENDED.

SENSATION IN SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

EMBARGO WINS THE RACE.

LONDON, April 20.

The City and Suburban Handicap resulted as follows:—

Embargo ..... First.
Gifted ..... Second.
Autocrat ..... Third.

Priory Park was ridden by A. Burns and Gifted by Cordeli. St. Abbot ridden by Baines was an additional runner. Blackmoor did not run. Otherwise, the runners were identical with the probables.

Starting Price Betting: 9 to 2 Embargo, 20 to 1 Gifted, 20 to 1 Autocrat. 22 ran. Won by four lengths. Six lengths separated the second and the third.

After Betchworth Plate, the Stewards called on Fox to explain his riding of Birth Control and not satisfied with his explanation suspended Fox for the remainder of the meeting.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

SIR LALLUBHAI APPEALS TO YOUNG MEN

MADRAS, April 20.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, on the concluding day, adopted a number of resolutions, relating to the organisation of Central Banks and the necessity for rural reconstruction and propaganda work. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, in his concluding address, paid a tribute to the Madras Press for its support. He dwelt on the importance of rural reconstruction work and appealed to young men to come forward to work for village regeneration. The Conference then dissolved.—A. P.

SAKLATVALA'S LETTER FROM PRISON.

The following extract from Mr. Saklatvala's letter written from gaol where he served a term of imprisonment at the time of the General Strike will be read with interest. The extract is taken from the collection of the speeches and writings of Saklatvala which Mr. M. Desai has in preparation:—

"You know my principle of life; look at every human being as a good human being, welcome to his duties and views. I have looked at every one of my new comrades here, in the same way and in every officer and person I have passed I have seen only the kindly human expression."

"I am just away bodily for a few weeks on a purely public mission for a purely political purpose just as I have gone away every week-end."

"All my thoughts are with you and the misery and poverty of people outside who cannot be half as happy as I am."

MAHASABHA IMPRESSIONS.

DID DR. MOONJI GIVE PROPER LEAD?

PATNA, April 19.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative, as to his impression of the Hindu Mahasabha session at Patna, Kumar Ganganand Singh M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee said that he did not expect that the session of the Hindu Mahasabha would be so successful as it actually had been. That people took very keen interest in the session was evidenced by the Huge Presidential procession and the large gathering in the pandal throughout the session. Presence of such prominent people of the province, of various shades of opinion as Justice Sir Jwala Prasad, Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh, Raja Bahadur of Amawan, Raja of Monghyr, Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha and Babu Rajendra Prasad greatly contributed to its success and showed the representative character of the Sabha. Malaviyajee and Lalajee, besides the president Dr. Moonje were centres of attraction throughout the session. Raja Narendranath Raja of Maheva and Gurmur Goswamiji were notable figures.

SABHA NOT AGAINST CONGRESS.

Resolutions passed in the session made the attitude of the Hindus clear in regard to the opinion, which the Mahasabha had expressed in the matter of vernacular development committees. He hopes preliminary discussions would go a great way in forming Hindu opinion on this question.

Resolutions with regard to social reforms showed mistakble traces of steady and gradual growth of enlightened public opinion.

Both opening and concluding speeches of Dr. Moonje were admirable. He gave definite lead to Hindus and chalked out a clear cut policy to be pursued under the present circumstances. It was indeed very gratifying that unlike at the Delhi session not a word was spoken against the Congress. On the contrary every inclination was shown to strengthen it with united Hindu opinion.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK DISMISSED.

FENGYUH SIANG MADE CANTONESE C.-IN-C.

ANTI-COMMUNIST MOVEMENT GROWING.

A Hankow message says that the Nationalist Government has issued a statement, announcing its severance of relations with Nanking and Shanghai, dismissing China Kai-shek and appointing Fengyuh Siang as he Cantonese Generalissimo.

CHIANG MAKES NANKING HIS CAPITAL.

LONDON, April 19.

Shanghai.— A message from Hankow says that the Nationalist Government has issued a statement announcing its severance of relations with Nanking and Shanghai, dismissing Chiang Kai-shek, and appointing Fengyuh Siang as the Cantonese Generalissimo with Tengsen Chi, Military Governor of Honan as "associate Commander-in-Chief". The latter has been ordered to attack Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking.—Reuter.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK MAKE NANKING HIS CAPITAL

MASS MEETING DEMANDS EXPULSION OF COMMUNISTS

LONDON, April 19.

Nanking.—Chiang Kai-shek, who is supported by moderate Nationalists, has established his capital at Nanking in opposition to the Government at Hankow which is controlled by the Reds.

100,000 persons attended, to-day, a mass meeting for celebrating the event. The meeting passed a resolution demanding expulsion of the Communists from the Nationalist Party, cancellation of the so-called unequal foreign treaties and the establishment, as soon as possible, of three central banks with the headquarters at Nanking.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE BANKS' BOLD MOVE.

COUNTERBLAST TO NATIONALISTS SILVER EMBARGO

LONDON, April 19.

Shanghai.—As a counterblast to the Nationalists' silver embargo cabled yesterday, the association of Chinese Banks here has decided to sever its relations with its branches at Hankow.—Reuter's Special.

REPLY TO JAPANESE NOTE.

LONDON, April 19.

Tokio.—The Chinese Nationalists' reply to the Japanese note regarding the Nanking outrage is to the same effect as the other replies, but its tone is more friendly.—Reuter.

ASSAULT ON WEALTHY CHINESE

LOOTING AND FIRING GOING ON

LONDON, April 19.

Rugby.—According to the latest advices from China rifle-firing on ships is taking place from both the banks of the Yangtse to seven miles above Nanking. Execution of wealthy Chinese continues at Changesha. Large numbers of wealthy Chinese are leaving Hankow and the air of uneasiness is increasing. The Japanese have landed field guns in their Concession there. The Roman Catholic Mission at Hwangchow has been looted by the peasant Union. At Wuhu the Recreation Club was partially looted by soldiers on Sunday. There is general activity at the forts below Chingkiang. A Chinese cruiser exchanged gun-fire with Saloa Island forts and a Chinese flag-ship engaged a battery on the north shore. The flag-ship was hit below bridge and was badly damaged.—I. O. W.

"KHIVA" RUNS ASHORE

LONDON, April 20.

Shanghai.—P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Khiva" has run ashore in the Steep Island Pass, 100 miles south of Shanghai. There are eight feet of water in number one hold. H/M. S. cruiser "Durban" and destroyer "Wolsey" have gone to her assistance. About fifty passengers are on board "Khiva" whose Commander has sent a wireless message that the vessel is quite safe and will leave for Shanghai this evening. Number two hold is quite dry.—Reuter.

"NATIONALISTS DISGUSTED WITH MINISTERS."

WORK CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, April 20.

A well-attended public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Chandra Gopal Mishra, M.L.C. Seth Govind Dass, addressing first, said that moderate minded, but patriotic, people in the country thought that the dyarchy was being worked in C. P. on the basis of responsive or honourable co-operation; but he wanted responsible and fair minded Nationalists from neighbouring provinces to come and see for themselves the sort of co-operation that was being practised by the erstwhile non-co-operator Minister in his province.

Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra reviewed the work in the Assembly and having ascribed the ignominious failure of popular parties against the Government to personal difference among leaders, said that while these high personages had privilege and consolation of threats of resignations, their unfortunate countrymen and humbler members of their parties had, for no fault of theirs, to put up with everything in silence.

FAITH ONLY IN MAHATMAJI.

Pandit Chaturvedi declared that the people had faith only in Mahatma Gandhi and requested the audience to work the constructive programme honestly if they wanted him to lead them again. The President in terminating the proceedings, gave account of the work in Provincial Council and said that members of Nationalist Party itself were so disgusted with their Ministers that some of them had actually resigned.

WORLD TOURISTS IN BASRAH

BENGALI CYCLISTS IN GOOD HEALTH

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The four Bengali world cycle tourists who started from Calcutta arrived at Basrah on April 7. They are all in good health. The route they propose to follow next will lie through Bagdad, Mosul, Angora, Constantinople, Copenhegen, Stockholm and crossing the North Sea the party goes to Edenburgh, thence to London.—Free Press.

STATEMENT OF INSTALLATION MANAGER

MADRAS, April 19.

In connection with the strike of the employees of the Burma Oil and Tank Storage Company installations at Tondiyarpet, the following statement was made by Mr. Black, Installation Manager, to a press representative who interviewed him this evening:—

"For some time past the men in our tin factory have been willfully restricting the output as much as seventy-five per cent. I received instructions from Calcutta that our machines should be altered to give greater output. This necessitated the suspending of a number of men directly concerned with the manufacture of kerosine tins until such time as the machines were altered. A notice was posted on the gate today to this effect. The men concerned were informed they would receive their pay for to-day although they were not asked to work. Only 98 men are temporarily affected by this notice. The others were allowed to come and work, but after three quarters of an hour, they decided to cease work and go out in protest against the suspension order, and the employees of the Tank Storage Company left at midday.

The staff numbering about 800 have now ceased work. The strikers have so far been peaceful.—A. P.

Lala Lajpatrai is expected to come to Sindh on the 28th inst. and to stay in the province for six days. He will take part in the Hindu Sammelan and tour in Sind for collection of Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Fund.—Free Press.

TORNADO HAVOC IN KUSHTIA.

BAD DAY FOR BOATMEN.

VICTIMS RESCUED PROM DEBRIS

KUSHTIA, April 20.

A severe tornado lasting for about eight minutes passed over the town yesterday at about 5-30 p.m., blowing away many houses and uprooting big old trees which blocked almost all the streets and Railway lines. About 25 big boat s which lay anchored at the station ghat entirely capsized. Six boats, huddled together, were splashed to splinters. Four others with boatmen were snatched away from anchor and no tace of the boats nor of the boatmen have yet been obtained.

Six Muslims and one Hisdu, all of whom were severely injured were rescued from the debris. No news of the launch plying betwen Kushtia and Boalmari and due at Kushtia at 6-30 p.m., has yet been received. It is reported that the launch sank with 43 persons, but the news lacks confirmation.

A five-year boy fell accidentally into a well during the tornado but was saved.

The train ran behind the usual time as the railway lines were blocked with trees.—Free Press.

BENGAL CYCLONE DISASTER

THREE DEATHS AND SEVERAL INJURIES

CHITTAGONG, April 19.

Owing to a cyclone raging in the bay, the mail steamer was not able to ply between Cox's Bazar and Chittagong during the last two days.—A. P.

NOAKHALI, April 19.

Twenty villages have suffered heavily in consequence of the recent cyclone in the district. There have been three deaths by house-collapse, while several persons have been more or less severely injured. The District Magistrate visited the affected areas, and in addition to the steps taken by the District Board to prevent the outbreak of epidemic diseases, a Relief Committee has been formed to render every possible help to distressed families.—A. P.

"I DIE OR MY COUNTRY IS FREE."

MR. HORNIMAN'S MESSAGE TO KERALA

MADRAS, April 20.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, on the eve of his departure, delivered the following message to the Kerala people through "Mathrubhumi."—

"I can only emphasise what I have already said. Let it be in your thoughts, waking and dreaming, day by day and night by night, India is not free; India cannot be free so long as a single Indian continues to co-operate with the spectre of alien rule, which steals the substance of my people to feed the selfish desires of alien rulers, which is supported by practice of cruelty and oppression, which holds all people morally and legaly in thrall and keeps thousands of Indians in jail for the crime of fighting for their God-given and manstolen birthright, Freedom of their country. Therefore, I will be an uncompromising and relentless Non-co-operator, facing every danger and bearing every sacrifice until I die or my country is free."—Free Press.

ALLEGED SALE OF RAJ KUMARI.

CASE ADJOURNED

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The court room of the Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan, was packed to suffocation this noom, when Padam Prasad, a landholder and the owner of a publishing house at Beneras, against whom a warrant was issued on the complaint of Rajkumari Maya, charging him with selling her for Rs. 1,300 to Hiralal Agarwalla for immoral purposes, appeared before the Magistrate. The Rajkumari was also present in the court.

As the case was called on the defence vakil drew the attention of the court to some comments on the court proceedings in the Hindu paper "Biswamitra" with headlines "Attempt to darken day." "Attempt to screen truth." The Magistrate promised to refer the matter to the public prosecutor. Prosecution being not ready the case was adiourned.

ANOTHER CHARGE DISMISSED.

The Prosecution counsel next on behalf of Rani Ambarkumari, widow of Rana Damarjung of Nepal, and step grand mother of Rajkumari, applied for the process against Padmanprasad charging him with wrongfully confining the children of Hiralal Agarwalla and Tejkumari and claiming the guardianship over them. The Magistrate in dismissing the application observed that the complainant left the children of her own accord and went away to Bettia and thus waved all her rights. It seemed to the Magistrate that the petitioner made this petition only to pile up the cases against the accused against whom serious charges are pending. If the petitioner had any right of guardianship, her remedy lay in the civil court.—Free Press.

JEWELLERY, CAUSE OF TROUBLE AGAIN

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY PARENTS.

MUMTAZ BEGUM FILES COMPLAINT

AMRITSAR, April 19.

Mumtaz Begum has filed a complaint with the Amritsar Police under Section, 406, I.P.C. (Criminal breach of trust) against her mother, Wazir Begum and step-father Muhammad Ali. She alleges in the complaint that her valuable jewellery and other belongings which were entrusted to her parents have been misappropriated by them. The local police have conducted a few searches, and it is alleged, have traced some of the articles mentioned in the complaint.—A. P.

TARIFF BOARD'S PREDICAMENT.

WITNESS REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION

CALCUTTA, April 19.

An official statement has been issued in connection with the evidence of Mr. S. Schele, General Manager in India, Burma and Ceylon, of the Swedish Match Company, who was examined in camera before the Tariff Board. The chairman of the Tariff Board complains that Mr. Schele refused to give information regarding the cost of manufacture, on which the recommendations that are to be made by the Board regarding the grant of protection to the industry on the amount of taxation which it was in a position to bear, depended to a large extent.

"The Statesman", in this connection, says that the question has now arisen, whether steps should not be taken to approach the Government of India for powers to compel the witness to give the information asked for.—A. P.

LALA SHANKAR LAL ACQUITTED

JUDGMENT INGURDWARA PROCESSION CASE

DELHI, April 20.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the City Magistrate in the Sikh Gurdwara Procession case, in which Lala Shankar Lal, Congress Secretary and ten other Sikhs were put on trial.

Lala Shankar Lal was acquitted and the ten Sikhs were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or, in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION YET

MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT

SIMLA, April 20.

No official confirmations is yet available of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's appointment as Agent to the Governor-General in South Africa.—A. P.

DETENU'S SERIOUS CONDITION

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A report to "Forward" from Rangoon states that the news regarding the condition of health of Professor Jyotish Chandra Ghose, a detenue, is alarming. He is suffering from dyspepsia and acute debility. Insomnia and melancholia have shaken his nervous system and he is very weak.—Free Press.

LORD BROWNLOW DEAD

LONDON, April 20.

The death is announced of Lord Brownlow.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

It is understood, that Sir William Barton, Resident at Hyderabad, who was about to proceed on leave to England, has temporarily postponed his departure, and will, for the time being, remain at his post in Hyderabad.

The "Pioneer" learns from an authoritative source that the Maharajah of Rutlam has consented to accompany the Army in India polo team to America as adviser, and that he will also be on the selection committee which will chose the players in international matches.

It is understood that Mr. P. P. Ginwala, President, Tariff Board is shortly taking leave and that Mr. Mathias will act for him. Mr. Ginwala will spend his leave in England.

Major-General Sir W. S. Leslie is gazetted Deputy Quarter-Master General, Army Headquarters, vice Major-General Macmullen, vacated and Major-General A. Solly-Fleed succeeds Major General Leslie as Deputy Adjutant General, A.H.Q. Major General H. F. Cooke, becomes First Class District Commander and Major General A. B. E. Cater, Second Class District Commander.

LT. COLONEL SHOT DEAD

SUBALTERN CHARGED

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY

LONDON, April 19.

Gibraltar.—The people of the little town beneath the rock evinced great interest in the opening of the proceedings against Lieutenant Duffield to-day when military witnesses described the little they knew of the tragic happenings. Lt.-Col. J. S. Fitzgerald's orderly room disclosed that the Lt.-Col Fitzgerald and Lt. Duffield were alone only for a minute. When two shots rang out in quick succession the Adjutant rushed in Lt.-Col Fitzgerald was seated on a chair gasping, and looking very ill, and was wounded on the right breast and cried: "He has shot me. Place him under arrest." When the Adjutant pushed Lt. Duffield outside the latter was remarking "I may as well take off my belt now that I am arrested."

The revolver was lying on the floor of the orderly room. Lt. Duffield's batmen identified the revolver as Lt. Duffield's and said that Lt. Duffield had been looking depressed a few mornings before 7th April.

Asked why he was depressed Lt. Duffield had told him that he was depressed because of general military duties. The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.—Reuter's Special.

A Gibraltar message of 7th inst. stated as under:—

("Lt.-Col. J. S. Fitzgerald, commanding the 2nd East Surreys, has, it is alleged been shot dead by Lt. A. C. Duffield of the same regiment.")

WOMEN AS DACOITS

65 OUT OF A GANG ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The "Pioneer's" Special Correspondent reports the capture by the Jaipur State Police of eight more of an alleged gang of Kanjar dacoits which was rounded up on the Chambal river after a stirring fight on April 5th. Five women were captured with these eight, and now there are 65 in all of the gang under arrest.—A. P.

AIR FORCE BOMBER CRASHES

FOUR AIRMEN BURNT TO DEATH

LONDON, April 19.

An Air Force Bomber crashed to-day at east Church in the Isle of Shippery, and four airmen were burnt to death.—Reuter's Special.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS OF HINDU MAHA SABHA

PATNA, April 20.

The election of office bearers of the All-India Hindu Mahs Sabha for the ensuing year was held yesterday. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Lala Ramprasad, Mr. Nekiram Sharma and Mr. Damamraj Jain were elected Secretaries.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, April 20.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam. A few falls are reported from Tenasserim and Malabar.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point and Dibragarh quarter of an inch each, Sibsagar one and a half, Teppur and Gauhati three quarters, Silchar five and Calcut quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin, about 2,900 miles away, was recorded by the Simla seismographs at 23 hours 8 minutes last night.—A. P.

VICEROY IN QUETTA

QUETTA, April 20.

After the inspection of the guard of honour and further introductions, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee delivered an address, to which His Excellency suitably replied. Their Excellencies then drove in a motor procession to the Residency.—A. P.

VICEROY'S REPLY TO CIVIC ADDRESS

VICEROY'S CAMP,

Quetta, April 20.

Replying to the address presented by the Quetta Municipality, H. E. the Viceroy dwelt on the historic importance of the place and the particular interest it had for both Englishmen and Indians. He congratulated them on the fact of the jubilee of the municipality.

He also congratulated the municipality on the various public works carried out and the keen public spirit shown by both Officials and non-officials and said modern communications have made Quetta an easily accessible place.

He concluded with an appreciation of the spirit of harmony prevailing among the various communities under the charge of the municipality and thanked on behalf of Government the members of that public body for the way they discharged their functions.—Free Press.

MAHATMA REACHES YESWANTPUR

EN ROUTE TO NANDI HILLS

BANGALORE, April 20.

Gandhiji arrived at Yeswantpur station 'en route' to the Nandi Hills. The Reception Committee with its President, Mir Hamza Hussain, Mysore Government officers and influential citizens received Gndhiji and garlanded him. Returning the salutations smilingly Gandhiji left for the Hills.

A large crowd had collected at Yeswantpur to have Mahatmaji's 'darshan'. Gandhiji looks little paler and thin. He stays at Cunningham Bungalow as his Highness' guest throughout. The Maharaja is likely to visit the Nandi Hills shortly.—Free Press.

NANDI HILLS SANATORIUM

IDEAL SUMMER RESORT

Rising 4,200 feet above the sea level and ending at the termination of a range of mountains at the highset point 31 miles north of Bangalore the Nandi Hills sanatorium affords a most delectable summer resort second only to Ooty without its chilliness. The climate is cool and salubrious and the temperature is 10 degrees cooler in average than in the plane, which is 72 to 75 degrees the lowest temperature being 62 degrees. There is an extensive and picturesque pleateu at the top sloping to the west, in the centre of which is a large hollow containing a beautiful tank called the "Amritsarovara" or the lake of nectar fed by perennial streams. Its four sides are built with stones. They diminish as they descend until they meet at a point at the bottom, where there is a small shrine of Nandhi. In the turning of the precipitous cliff south-west there is Tippu's Drop, the place where the prisoners in the days of Tippu Sultan were said to have been hurled. Hyder's Drop and the cave bilow on the next range is also of antiquarian interest and possesses a romantic scenery. There is a most wonderful phenomenon peculiar to the Nandhi Hills and that is on the first fall of rains following upon a long period of dry weather, myriads of light are seen at night along the valley below resembling the lamps in the streets of a great city—a phenomenon which has not yet been quite satisfactorily explained

In the south of the second hill there is a large cave in which black tourmaline is found in considerable quantities. There is a hospital and also postal arrangement during season time. The place is easily reached by train or motor bus, the Nandhi Station at the foot of the Hills lying on the Bangalore-Chikballapore Light Railway.

Gandhiji would be the State guest with State medical attendance, motor cars and supply of fruits from the palace orchards.—Free Press.

PEOPLE'S CARE FOR MAHATMAJI.

CROWDS AVOID RUSH AND NOISE

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 20.

Mahatma Gandhi went to Bangalore by mail yesterday with Shrimathi Kasturibai Gandhi, Messrs. Devidas Gandhi, Mahadeo Desai, and Gangadharrao Deshpande. Leading citizens of Hubli met him of the station and paid Mahatmaji their respects. Almost all the organisations in the city were represented on the station. Mahatmaji looked too much pulled down. He seemed very weak. Doctor Huilgol of Gadag, who was at Hubli, took his pulse in the presence of the crowd and expressed his satisfaction. On the Dharwar, Haveri and Ranchennur stations also the leaders of those towns met Mahatmaji and greeted him. Everywhere the crowd seemed to take notice of his weak health and scrupulously avoided rush and noise.

TOWER OF SILENCE AT ANDHERI.

CEREMONY OF LAYING FOUNDATION

The Parsis of Bombay and suburbs will have a unique opportunity to witness, next Sunday (24th inst.). a religious ceremony which takes place in India after the lapse of good many years, viz., of participating in the ceremony of laying the foundation of a Tower of Silence at Andheri, a suburb of Bombay. The Parsi population of Andheri and its environs having of late increased, it was found very inconvenient and troublesome in the absence of a Tower of Silence at Andheri to carry the dead to the nearest Tower of Silence, a distance of several miles. A movement was set afoot and after a great deal of controversy it was eventually decided to erect one at Andheri. The site selected for the Tower of Silence is on a hill commanding a beautiful view all round. The Committee has purchased land from Government admeasuring 18,000 yards and intends to buy a further piece of land, which is next to it, admeasuring 14,000 yards and which is owned by a Parsi, so that the total admeasurements of the land will be 32,000 yards. The plans of the Tower of Silence are prepared by Messrs. Taraporevala, Bharucha and Co., Architects of Bombay, without charging any fee.

PRELIMINARY CEREMONY.

About 15 days ago a preliminary ceremony of "applying an axe" to the ground before the foundation proper is laid was performed by Erwad Behramji H. Mullah.

The foundation will be laid next Sunday by Eward B. H. Mullah and Erwad Sorabji Ranji.

DETENTION OF GURDWARA PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

SIKH COUNCILLORS RESIGN

AMRITSAR, April 20.

In accordance with the recent decision of the S. G. P. C. (Gurdwara Central Board) asking Sikh councillors to resign, Sardars Partapsingh, Kararsingh, Hirasingh, Santsingh and Harisingh, members of the Punjab Ltgislative Council have forwarded their resignations to His Excellency the Governor. In their letter of resignation they state:—

"It is well-known tha the Sikh public has been much agitated over the continued detention of Gurdwara prisoners even after the passage of the Gurdwaras Act in July 1925. The Gurdwara Central Board constituted under the Gurdwaras Act in September 1926 in its first general meeting unanimously impressed upon the Government the necessity of immediately releasing Gurdwara prisoners. As the prisoners were still detained, there was a widespread dissatisfaction amongst the general public and specially amongst the Sikhs and their immediate release was persistently demanded both in the press and on the platform. Many members of the Council including Sikhs, Hindus and Mahomedans brought forward a rsolution in the last session of the Council which was passed on 21st March 1927 without oppositios from any Indian member elected or nominated and without division. But it is much to be regretted that the Government has not seen its way to give effect to this resolution and thus meet the wishes of the Sikh Panth. On 3rd April 1927 the Panth through Shiromai Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (the Gurdwara Central Board constituted under the Gudwaras Act of 1925) has unanimously called upon the elected Sikh members of the various provincial and Indian legislatures to resign their seats as a protest against the attitude of the Government in not releasing Gurdwara prisoners It is under these circumstances that I think it necessary to voice the strong feelings of my constituency against the obstinacy of the Government regarding the release of Gurdwara prisoners by hereby tendering my resignation from the membership of the Punjab Legislative Council. Sardar Bootasingh and Sardar Narainsingh have sent in separate resignations."—A.P.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

TO MPET IN BOMBAY IN MAY

At a preliminary meeting held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay, on the 17th and 18th instant consisting of representatives from all important States of India, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That a conference of the representatives of the peoples of Indian States should be called in Bombay on or about the last week of May, 1927, to consider the problem of constitutional advance in the Indian States under the reformed constitution of India.

2. That a statement be prepared embodying a resume of the proceedings of this meeting, including therein a brief statement of the main basis or platform of the Conference to be convened and that the following be appointed as subcommittee to draft the said statement:

Messrs. A. V. Thakkar, Amritlal D. Sheth, K. T. Shah, D. V. Gundappa, S. G. Vaze, and G. R. Abhyankar.

It was also agreed that some kind of a general basis or platform be formulated so as to afford an indication of the main aims and ideals to be placed before the Conference.

The principal aims of such a Conference of the peoples of all Indian States should be to demand and secure that Indian States should be regarded as integral parts of a common Indian nation, on a par with the principal provinces of what is now known as British Indian in all national matters, and founded on the basic principes of responsibility in government and representativeness in their governing institutions, similar to that prevailing in British India, under the aegis of their respective rulers.

Subject to this central ideal, the position, powers and functions of the Indian Princes, the rights and obligations, under Treaties and other engagements, of the States with the rest of India; and the rights and privileges of citizenship in each such unit and the body politic of India, must be left to be determined and regulated by appropriate institutions.

Representations embodying these points may be addressed, under the authority of the Conference, to the Statutory Commission and to such other authorities as may be concerned with the problem.

Lieut.-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, who has relinquished his office of G.O.C., Western Command, left Quetta today, and was given a hearty send-off.—A. P.

STERLING PURCHASE BY PUBLIC TENDER

GOVT.'S TRIAL OF CURRENCY RECOMMENDATION.

CONDITIONS TO REGULATE OFFERS.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following communique to the Press:—

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Government of India have decided to make a trial of the system of purchasing sterling in India by public tender. Tenders will accordingly be received on Wednesday, the 27th April, 1927 for the purchase of immediate telegraphic transfers payable at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India to the amount of £3,00,000. This and subsequent offers by tender will, until further notice, be regulated by the following conditions:—

CONDITIONS.

(1) Dates of receipts of tenders and the amount up to which the Government of India will be prepared to purchase on each occasion will be announced in the Press and in Notices exhibited at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and the Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Karachi.

(2) Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. (standard time) on Wednesdays at the following places:—

(i) Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, (ii) Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, (iii) Office of the Accountant-General, Madras, (iv) The Currency Office, Karachi. Tenders should be enclosed in covers prominently superscribed "Tenders of Sterling".

(3) Tenders will be received only from banks, firms, and, persons whose names have been placed on the approved list of banks, firms, etc., from whom the Imperial Bank of India may purchase sterling on behalf of Government.

(4) Any tender may be for the whole of the amount shown in the announcement, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of £1,000 and not less than £10,000. The amount of the tender or tenders submitted by, or on behalf of, any one person, firm, or company, must not in the aggregate exceed the amount shown in the announcement. Tenders which appear to be submitted in direct or indirect infringement of this rule will be rejected.

NO PRESCRIBED FORM.

(5) Tenders need not be made in any prescribed form, but each tender should state the rate of exchange at which the tenderer is prepared to sell the amount for which he tenders therein, or any less amount that may be allotted. The rate of exchange must be expressed in pence, or in pence and a fraction of a penny per rupee; any fraction must either be one-thirty second of a penny or a multiple thereof. No announcement will bee made of the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted.

(6) When a 'pro rate' allotment is made, no telegraphic transfer for an amount less than £5,000 will ordinarily be granted.

(7) On Thursday morning tenderers will be informed whether any allotment has been made to them by the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Accountant-General, Madras, or the Currency Officer, Karachi, according as the tenders are made in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Karachi.

(8) Tenders will have the option of receiving the rupee equivalent of the amount of their allotment on any day upto and including the Tuesday following receipt of tenders which is not a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(9) Orders authorising the payment of the rupee equivalent of the sterling allotted will be issued by the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Accountant-General, Madras, the Currency Officer, Karachi to the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta; Bombay; Karachi; as soon as the results are communicated to the tenderers.

(10) Payment of the rupee equivalent will be made by the Imperial Bank of India immediately on presentation of a receipt by the tenderer on which is recorded a formal declaration that he has issued telegraphic instructions to his agent in London (whose name must be stated) to pay the sterling immediately to the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India for credit to the Secretary of State for India.

(11) Until further notice no purchase of sterling will be made in the market by the Imperial Bank on behalf of Government on the days on which tenders are received, but on other days purchases will be made in accordance with the existing procedure.

(12) The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of any tender, and of departing in any respect, without previous notice, from the foreign terms, should circumstances render it epedient.

DEFLATION OF CURRENCY.

COMMERCIAL CIRCLES PERTURBED

BOMBAY, April 20.

The disclosure contained in the representation of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India in the Finance Department that between the 1st and the 15th April the Government of India have deflated to the extent of 5.33 crores has considerably perturbed Indian commercial circles in Bombay. Enquiries show that though the Government of India had significently omitted to issue that customary communique about the deflations, the fact of the successive deflations was known in the local banking and export circles soon after they took place. To businessmen outside these circles, however, the first intimation of the deflations was contained in the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. According to opinion in business circles the omission of the Government of India to make public through departmental communique their various acts of currency management or manipulation tends to increase of the public mistrust of the currency policy of the Government. Opinion is also expressed that the right course for the Government is to sell reverse councils and not to have recourse to deflation. Objection is also taken tothe deflation taking place at 1sh 6d instead of at 1sh 5 7-16d which is the lower goldpoint and the rate mentioned by statute for selling of gold exchange in the last currency act. It is pointed out that this arbitrary raising of exchange by 1/4d. only heightens the depression in the export trade.

MONEY MARKET TIGHT.

According to well-informed circles, Government of India would sooner or later be compelled to borrow in London market in order to maintain exchange at 18d. thereby adding to burden of interest charges.

In the meanwhile, reports received from different section of trade reveal an increasing state of depression. And the money market is reported to be equally worst. Last year, the cash balance of the Imperial Bank of India was estimated at 20 per cent of the total liabilities. This year, according to the latest figures, the cash balance works out at 12 per cent. of total liabilities which is on the border line of 11 per cent.—the lowest level beyond which cash balance should not go, to be on the safe side. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank it is pointed out consists of 13 crores of Government balance with the bank and 2 crores of emergency currency. It is the 2 crores of emergency currency that are used for current demands. Money market, it is said in well-informed circles has never been so tight as it is now and the immediate prospects are in no way bright.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES OPEN FIRM

CALCUTTA, April 20.

In the share market jutes opened firm with good support from local operators and a fair outside enquiry. A good turnover resulted at prices showing a moderate advance over yesterday. In coals only a small quantity of scrip changed hands at last quoted prices. In teas a couple of transactions were reported in in Tukwar and this section continued dull. Industrials reflected no variations in price. Among the dealings that were registered to-day Bengal Timber and Spences Hotel however noted declensions. Government securities were fully steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 78|10, 4 per cent. new loan 1960-70 89|13.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1480.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 101, Mayurbhanji Railway 70.

Cottons: New Victoria ord. 2|6.

Jutes: Alliance ord. 665; Anglo-India ord. 498|8, Auckland ord. 336, Bally ord. 286; Barnagore ord. 254|8; Belvedere pref. 124; Birla ord. 14|14; Birla pref. 98; Budge Budge ord. 619; Champdany ord. 198|8; Cheviot ord. 365; Clive 45|12; Craig 7|1; Dalhousie ord. 5377 Empire ord. 64|2; Fort William ord. 417; Fort Gloster ord. 1068; Gourepore ord. 800; Gourepore pref. 107; Gondalpara ord. 1232; Hooghly ord. 101|8; Howrah 51|6; Hukumchand ord. 18; Kankarrah ord. 565; Lansdowne ord. 334; Lothian ord. 560; Naihati ord. 617; National 36|12; Northbrook ord. 66|4; Orient ord. 313; Presidency 12|4; Standard ord. 530; Union ord. 577 Waverley 9|8.

Coals: Baraboni 3; Deoghur Coal 10 annas; Kalapahari 15|12; New Tetturya 3|4; North East 26|4; Raneegunge 30; Talcher 5|4.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 9|12; Burma Finance and Mining 7; Bengal Telephone ord. 11|6; British India Electric Constructions 5|8; Britannia Engineering 3|4; Burn and Co. ord. 236|8; Indian Steel and Iron 11|4; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 85; B. I. Corporation deferred 2|14; Indian Wood Products 9|4; Spencers Hotel 6.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirteen sixteenths pence.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN KARNATAK.

EPIDEMIC SPREADING IN BIJAPUR.

ALL FAIRS STOPPED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The progress report of the cholera epidemic for the week ending 10th April shows that there is not much improvement during the period under review. In the four Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara 324 villages including 86 newly affected ones reported cases. The total number of attacks and deaths recorded as due to cholera are 1,765 and 739 respectively as compared with 922 and 413 reported in the previous report. The Belgaum District, as a whole, shows a greater number of cases the total number of attacks were 797 with 352 deaths against the previous figures of 393 and 185 respectively. Gokak taluka has been mainly responsible for this, 10 villages being newly affected. The worst affected talukas of Parasgad, Sampgaon and Murgod are improving. Sampgaon shows 21 newly affected again 36 recording no cases; similarly Murgod 10 new and 11 no cases; Parasgad 8 new against 26 no cases.

In the Dharwar District the conditions remain about the same There were a total of 284 attacks and 145 deaths against the previous figures of 233 and 121 respectively. There is much improvement in the Dharwar taluka; 3 villages are newly affected against 15 cleared. Similarly, there is improvement in the Gadag and Navalgund talukas, but Ron taluka bordering on the Nizam's territory is badly affected; and Karajgi to some extent.

In the Bijapur district the epidemic appears to be spreading; 112 villages reported occurrences during the period. The recorded attacks were 656 with 231 deaths against 292 and 104 respectively. Badami, Hungund and Bagewadi talukas are affected to considerable extent, Badami being the worst. In the Kanara district Mungod and Haliyal talukas are affected.

Conditions in the main towns are satisfactory. In the Belgaum town are recorded 10 cases and 9 deaths. In Dharwar no cases and no deaths; in Hubli 3 cases and 3 deaths; in Bijapur only 16 cases and 6 deaths. There is also considerable improvement in the Bail-Hongal town. Gadag, however, shows 47 attacks and 32 deaths.

SPECIAL DOCTORS APPOINTED.

All measures previously reported continue with increased activities. In the Bijapur District there are already committees formed in almost every taluka and attending to all the villages. Two special doctors are appointed for this District and one more is expected at once. In the Belgaum District there is also one more appointed, making a total of 5. Similarly, one additional doctor is obtained for Dharwar, thus making 3 special doctor for this District, and more are expected. All Fairs in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts have been stopped. All Public Bodies and others have been advised on the use of anti-cholera injections and anti-cholera Bilivaccines. All Civil Hospitals and several Dispensaries are provided with injections, whilst some public bodies and others are provided with anti-cholera Bilivaccines. Tomb's Cholera Mixture is also being widely recommended. Though conditions may appear somewhat discouraging, the Assistant Director of Public Health hopes to record improved conditions is his next repot.

INDORE RIOT CASE.

DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE

INDORE, April 20.

At the resumed hearing of the Arya-Muslim riot case to-day, Mr. Gopu Chatterji, Detective Superintendent, deposed that a crowd advanced on the accused's house and started throwing missiles. The witness did not see the hay being set on fire, but saw the flames. A shot was heard from the outhouse, Abdur Raheman then dropped down. The second shot brought down Karim. Three persons were killed. Kalu died shortly after the first warning was given to Balwant Singh. The witness called out Balwant Singh after the Dewan had arrived, and the accused came out rifle in hand. The Dewan ordered him to surrender his arms. The accused stated that he would be killed, and the Dewan replied, "No. I am here. Hand it over." Then Mr. Keshav Prasad said, "Balwant Singhji, don't make a fool of yourself," and caught hold of his hand. Proceeding, the witness said that he heard only two shots, and did not see their victims.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bharucha, the witness stated that there was an interval of two or three minutes between the first and second shots. The first one was fired when the mob was coming on. As far as he could see, the mob had stones and sticks, but no swords and guns. The witness saw the hay on the roof burning. The crowd did not increase. On the other hand, it scattered, but the cries continue. He feared that it would run the house and swamp it if he left it in order to prevent the accused firing. He tried to control the mob, but he was not heeded. He was unable to explain why the crowd did not charge. It attacked Hindu boys.

Witness continued that he did not recollect any shots coming from other directions. He could not distinguish between rifle and gun reports.

Cross-examination of the witness will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

RECORD OF WORK DONE

The report of the working of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee for the year (1st November 1925 to 31st October 1926) shows that the Committee had on its roll about 500 members for the whole district with Mr. J. K. Mehta as President and Messrs. Wandrekar and Bhatt as Secretaries. Mr. G. Sutaria resigned from the Executive Committee as he could not be a habitual khaddar wearer. The Committee made attempts to organise or revive Village Congress Committees but were not very successful in spite of the appointment of a fair organiser. Mr. J. K. Mehta, President of the Committee was elected vice President of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee and returned to the A.I.C.C. also the Committee made good propaganda in favour of Congress candidates to the Council and the Assembly, mainly by a campaign of getting eligible voters registered. The Committee spends about a thousand rupees to promote national education.

The financial position of the Committee seems to be satisfactory, the income interest alone on fixed deposits of Rs. 40,000 being yearly Rs. 3,750. The Committee prepares its budget so as not exceed the income and spend most of it on the upkeep of the office and propaganda, including constructive work of rural organisation and khaddar. Besides the propaganda carried on for the Council elections, this Committee took up the propaganda for organising new Village Committees or for educating the public about the Congress programme, in areas where there did not exit any Village Congress Committees. Two public meetings were organised at Bandra by this Committee in honour of Mr. B. G. Horniman and Lala Lajpat Rai on the occasion of their visit to this District. The death anniversary of late Lokamanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das were celebrated at different places, such as Andheri, Versowa, Chembur, Mahul and Trombay, in addition to these places where there exist village committees. The National Week was also observed in the District by holding public meetings, enrolling Congress members, and Council and Assembly voters.

ARYASAMAJ MAHOTHSAVA

The 53rd anniversary of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, will be celebrated in the hall of the Marwari Vidyalaya on 22nd, 23rd and 24th inst., between 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) and 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when the following gentlemen among others will address the audience.

(1) Swami Sarvadanandji, (2) Swami Vicharanandji (Mouji), (3) Pundit Ramachandraji of Delhi, (4) Swami Mayashankerji, (5) Pundit Dwijendranathji, (6) Prof. Gajra, and (7) Dr. Savarkar.

Bhajanik Nathiha Sinhaji and Prof. Baltess Varma will play music. The Members of the Aryasamaj Gymnasium will exhibit various plays in Lathi etc.

The Aryapariwar-Sammelan will be held in the Aryasamaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, on 24th inst. at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

A procession is arranged to start from the Aryasamaj Mandir, Kakadwadi at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Thursday 21st inst.

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PRIVATE TUITION AND ITS EFFECTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

meet; and, therefore, they neglect the school work in the hope of getting private tuitions which help them to supplement their monthly income.

EXTENT OF PRIVATE TUITION.

The causes that have been enumerated above are common everywhere in the Presidency. But the extent of private tution is limited by the richness or poverty of the parents. Poor parents content themselves only with sending their sons and daughters to school even when the instruction imparted there is not satisfactory, while the rich can engage the services of teachers to coach up their children. It is because of this that the extent of private tuition is wider in towns where the income of parents is regularly received at intervals than it is in villages. And it is because of this fact that we notice private tuition being more common among the boys attending secondary schools than among the boys of primary schools.

Teachers given to private tuitions earn in almost all cases double their monthly salary. A teacher with higher pay is considered to be a better teacher than one who receives a lower salary and as such he commands proportionately more tuitions than his other colleagues in the profession. The number of hours that a well-established teacher spends in private tuition varies from two to six; but cachers working sixteen hours a day are not very rare. We can only imagine how this strenuous work tells upon the health of the teachers and consequently upon their teaching in schools.

REMEDIES SUGGESED.

The following remedies are calculated to remove the ill effects of private tuition and also the existing defects in the methods of teaching. At least they may be tried and found wanting.

1. Teachers in primary and secondary schools should be trained as far as possible. The Government may lay down a rule that not less than 75 per cent. of the teachers on the staff of a school should be trained.

2. The curriculum in Vernacular Training Schools should be radically changed and based on the lines of that followed in the Secondary Teachers' College. More stress should be laid on the study of psychology and the practice of teaching with special attention to Montessori and Kindergarten methods.

3. A proper scale of pay should be introduced in primary schools, say, for instance, the introduction of Sathe-Parabjoye scheme; all aided schools be compelled to introduce a scale of pay which the Government may fix for such schools after consulting the school authorities concerned. The institution of Provident Fund and such other facilities should be made obligatory on all schools.

4. Private tuitions should be regulated by order of Government and should be equally distributed among competent members of the staff by the Headmasters of the schools after satisfying themselves about the necessity of private coaching for the pupil. No teacher should be allowed to accept a tuition without the knowledge of the Headmaster. In other words, the existing rule should be strictly enforced.

5. The methods of examination should be changed and promotions should be strictly made. The examinations should be based on modern lines. The vernacular fourth standard may be examined by a body of three members consisting of the Headmaster of the First Grade vernacular school in the Taluka, the Headmaster of an English school in the taluka and the Deputy Inspector in charge of the Taluka. The Taluka may be made a unit and the system of common papers in all vernacular schools of the Taluka, especially for the fourth standard, may be introduced. This scheme may bring about a salutary change in the method of teaching and Headmasters of vernacular as well as English schools will be able to know exactly what sort of material they have to deal with.

TALUKDARI ESTATES IN GUJARAT.

(Continued from pags 6.)

by the Talukdars Government should come to the rescue and prevent the Talukdar from practising "Zoolum."

FORCED LABOUR.

Though Veth or forced labour is a thing of the past, the Talukdar preserves it as too valuable to part with. It is in vogue in several places and the Talukdars claim it as of right. Government should proclaim that the Talukdars cannot with impunity exact forced labour.

The Local Board cess is the tax belonging to the Local Board levied through the Talukdar. Presumably he takes more from the cultivators and pays less to the Government for the Local Board. This should be stopped.

When Jama is suspended or remitted, it is done with the express condition that a similar concession should be given to the cultivators. Violation of the condition was brought in the case of two Talukdars to the notice of the Government. Jama was recovered from one recalcitrant Talukdar, but the cultivators for whom the remission was primarily meant, were referred to a civil suit, while as regards the other Talukdar, hither was Jama recovered, nor was the cultivator helped to recover the money illegally got from him. One can hardly expect such things from Government. Government should make it known by a public proclamation when suspension or remission is granted.

The Talukdars enjoy, like absolute irresponsible owners, the income of the estate. Those days are gone when they could do it with impunity. In the present circumstances, many of them are entirely useless to society except that on occasions they give parties to, or subscribe substantially to funds at the bidding of officers. They must justify their existence by being useful to society. At present they fritter away the money (a) in the employment of a staff for collections, (b) in maintaining wasteful luxuries for themselves and their families, (c) in maintaining sycophants and parasites, (d) and in litigations against the very peasantry upon whose sweat they live. Not a pie is spent for the good of the people from whom it is taken.

Some percentage of their income should be compulsorily taken from them and should be handed over to the District Board to be spent in their villages for sanitation, education and irrigation. This will relieve the paucity of funds for sanitation and education.

SALE OF GOVT. PAPERS

COMMISSIONER CONTRADICTS REPORTS

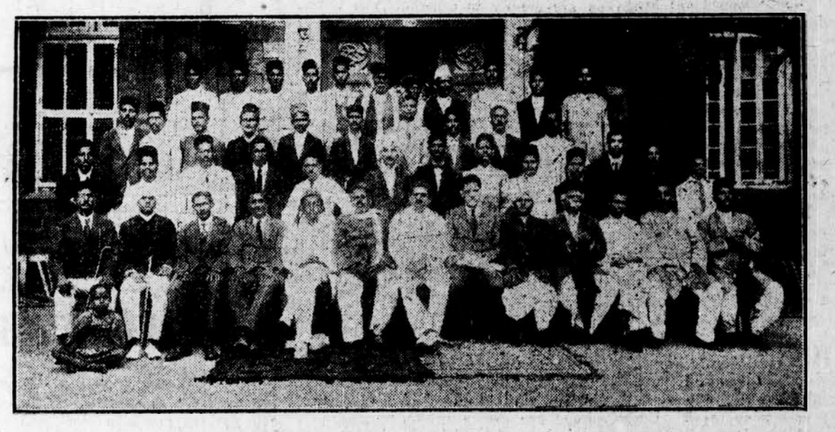
A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Commissioner at the outset informed the Committee that a responsible leading Bombay Paper had made a statement to the effect that the Standing Committee had decided to sell Rs. 170 lacs worth of 3 1|2 and 4 1|2 per cent. Government papers with a view to invest the money in sterling securities. As a matter of fact, he said, the Standing Committee had not arrived at such a decision. He did not wish to go into the matter, as he thought it undesirable to do so.

Consideration was given to the proposition of Mr. L. R. Tarsee, who moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (See page 377, Bombay Legislative Council Debates) that employers of labour will be given chawls of the meeting of 30th March 1927 and whole chawls at special rates and if so his attention be invited to item No. 25 of the meeting of 30th March 1927 and his letter dated 17th March 1927 and he be requested to report why we are to pay higher rents for these chawls and to report generally on the subject."

The matter was sent to the Commissioner for report.



At a Tea Party given by the Managing Committee of the Port Trust Docks Staff Union in honour of Mr. P. Spratt who has come from England to study labour conditions in this country. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwala, S. H. Jhabwalla besides many others were present. Mr. Spratt is seen in the photograph seated sixth from the right.

THEATRE.

BLUEBEARDS EIGHTH WIFE

It was a good audience at the Excelsior which witnessed the staging of "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" for the first time by the Forbes-Russell Comedy Company on Wednesday night. Following upon a shakey in which one or two of the performers did not display their usual confidence, the play gained in strength until in the third act the acting was really brilliant. The plot was not complicated and this placed the burden of success upon the artistes who right worthily performed that office and it was a very satisfied crowd which left the theatre. Like Bassanio, the Marquis de Montferot can only boast of a noble lineage, and the opening scene finds him in company with his daughters, Luciene and Monna, enjoying the hospitality of an Ostend hotel in the capacity of an attraction-in-chief for the fashionable crowd which delights in associating with people of rank. Counte Hubrot de Linancount, who is as brainless as he is impecunious, pays court to the pretty Monna who is, however, distinctly discouraging when she tells them that he is anything but a man. It is in these circumstances, that John Brown, the American millionaire, comes the scene and being attracted by the vivacious Monna, succeeds in obtaining her hand in marriage after a hurricane wooing in which she ascertains her accomplishments in businesslike manner. John Brown, incidentally, is a much married man, who divorced half-a-dozen wives, the seventh having died, naturally, as he put it. But this does not deter Monna especially when she discovers that four hundred thousand francs will be settled on her annually. The marriage does not prove to be a success and the lady is as nasty as possible to her bad-tempered spouse. Six months later a crisis comes. Monna has been sending her husband a series of anonymous letters which portend to disclose her own infidelity. Brown discovers the author of these letters and determines upon a trick to fool his wife. Pretending to make a journey to Havre he returns unexpectedly at night; but Monna has discovered his intention and prepared surprise for him. An outraged husband finds Hubrot in his wife's bedroom in very comprising circumstances, and at last he acknowledges himself defeated and consents to divorce her. Monna is touched by his emotions. Another six months pass and a decree has been granted. Monna, who has secretly loved her husband, visits him and freely offers the love which she has so far denied, and the play ends happily for both.

Miss April Vivian, as Monna, scored a decided hit by portraying the character of the extravagant little flirt who hid a warm heart under the covering of an unrestrained flippancy. In the opening scenes she somewhat mixed her figures but her acting was as good as it ever has been. Mr. Lynwood Roberts surrounded himself with the characteristic atmosphere attendant upon those of very fortunate circumstances hailing from across the herring pond, and in his mannerisms and pronounced drawl he was the typical Yank. Mr. Roberts is at his best in scenes of intense excitement and the role of John Brown gave him ample scope for his talent. It was rather difficult to understand Mr. Claud Pascoe at times, but it will be a marked improvement if he can concentrate upon speaking more slowly and distinctly.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

John Brown	Lynwood Roberts
Marquis de Montferot	Chas Bradley
Arnand Durpe	R. Claude Pascoe
Count Hubrot de Linancount ..	Leonard Stephens
Malard	Forbes Russell
Luciene	Beryl Sidney
Miss George	Ninette Raymon
Monna	April Vivian

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INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

BOMBAY, April 20.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of March 1927:—

	Rupees lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandise	2222
Total exports of private merchandise	3453
Net movement of treasure import	427
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	817*
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	127

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company Management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

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LARKANA RIOT AND AFTERMATH.

HINDU LEADERS' STATEMENT.

The following is the full text of a statement issued by Messrs. Bhojsingh Pahalajani, M.L.C., Jeramdas Doulatram, M.L.C. and Rhijumal K. Lahori regarding the recent Larkana riot. The statement is a reply to one issued by several Muslim leaders early this month. The full text of the latter statement will appear in these columns to-morrow.

We have felt constrained to make a reply to the statement issued over the signatures of 3 Muslim M.L.C.'s and 2 Muslim M.L.A.'s regarding the riot in Larkana on the 29th March. We have had no intention, nor was it necessary to issue any statement but in view of a large number of serious misstatements in the former and still more misleading summary of it, wired out to the Indian press by Sheikh Abdul Majid, Joint Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee, we have considered it necessary to publish the following facts

LAKHSHMIBAI'S HISTORY.

About 13 or 14 years ago Lakhshmibai, a Brahman girl resident of Ahmedabad, was together with her two minor sons Bicaji and Tukaram and a minor daughter Santi brought by a Muslim woman to the village of Tharechani in Larkana District and handed over to one Abdullah, son of Bahadur. According to her own statement, Lakhshmibai was coerced into living with Abdullah and in the course of this illicit living she gave birth to 3 sons whose present ages are stated to be 7, 9 and 12 years. On several occasions she approached Hindoos of the neighbouring villages to rescue her but none dared to attempt it. In the course of time it is said the elder son, Bicaji, was married to a Muslim relation to Abdullah.

About 5 years ago Tukaram (younger son) managed to escape and reach Gujarat. The desire to recover his mother, brother and sister made him return to Sind. He came to Larkana, opened a biri shop and established communications with his relations. By arrangements made through his elder brother Bicaji, who sometimes met him at Larkana, Lakhshmibai came away to Larkana bringing with herself Bicaji, his wife and the three minor sons born in Lakhshmibai. They all lived with Tukaram Lakhshmibai applied to Mr. Hamidali, the District Magistrate of Larkana, on 24th March for the production and liberation of her daughter Santibai from Tharechani. The District Magistrate issued warrants under the Criminal Procedure Code. Lakhshmibai and her son Tukaram accompanied the police to Tharechani for the execution of the warrant. Santibai was brought before the District Magistrate on the 25th March 1927 at 7 p.m., who after putting her a few questions and satisfying himself, handed her over to the mother and ordered her to appear on the day following at 12 noon. Mr. Pirzado, Bar-at-Law represented the Muslims in these judicial proceedings which were then adjourned to the 29th morning at his request. On the 26th morning their Shuddhi ceremony was performed.

ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE.

On the evening of the 27th K. B. Haji Amiralikhan desired a few Hindus to discuss the question of compromise in regard to three sons of Abdullah and Lakhshmibai and the wife of Bicaji. K. B. Shah Newaz Bhutto, M.L.C. was also present at the meeting, where the Hindus present expressed their readiness to leave the determination of the whole question to the good sense of the abovementioned two Muslim gentlemen. At the request of K. B. Amirali further talk on the matter was to be resumed the next morning after termination of a Municipal meeting which was to commence at 9 a.m. Inspite of these talks of compromise, Abdullah on the 28th filed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Mahomed Hashim, a Mahomedan officer, a criminal complaint against the Hindu Sabha of wrongful confinement of the children and an application requesting the production of the childen alleged to be wrongfully confined. On the application, warrants were issued by the Magistrate for immediate production of the children. They were seized for production at about 11-30 a.m. by Mahomedan policemen who were accompanied by Abdullah, and were brought on foot by them to the Court. The application by Abdullah against the President of the Hindu Sabha was heard by the S.D.M. (Mr. Mahomed Hashim) on the 28th at about 2-30 p.m., till which time the three sons of Lakhshmibai from Abdullah and Bicaji's wife remained in the Varandah with the Muslim constables and were all the time accessable to the father, sitting by. Mr. Mahomed Hashim passed orders dismissing complaint of wrongful confinement and as regards the custody of the minor children he held that "it is a dispute between father and mother for possession of children which is for the civil court to award" and directed that the "children and the woman (wife of Bicaji) be sent back from where they have been brought." Thus under this judicial order the children and the daughter-in-law remained with the mother.

A MASS MEETING.

Then a mass meeting of Muslims was called for on the 28th evening by beat of drum and held on the camping ground not far from the office and residence of the District Magistrate. The meeting was held without lights and even the C.I.D. reporter was refused admission to the meeting. Highly exciting speeches are reported to have been made inciting the audience to acts of lawlessness against Hindus. There, Hartal by the Mahomedans of their shops next morning seems to have been determined upon as indicated by the result, the Garrivalas being permitted to take only Muslim passengers. The speeches were punctuated by loud cries of "Allah-o-Akbar." The effect of these proceedings at night was to create in the night an instant ferment in the Muslim quarters of the town. Meetings were held in several Muslim Mohallas and the town was ringing with cries of "Allah-o-Akbar" upto 2 p.m.

On the morning of 29th March, the fateful day, many Muslim shops were found to be closed and a party of Muslim workers went round the city early morning calling off from their work all Muslims as had not yet observed the Hartal. It is stated on reliable authority, that when the Disriet Magistrate went to the town on his usual morning round, he met an excited crowd of about 3 or 4 hundred Muslims being led by Muslim workers. He repremanded one of the leaders at their action in taking such a large crowd and enquired whether he wanted to create a disturbance. Now the streets began to fill with Muslims including those from outlying villages, the latter, chiefly Jatois, some of whom had come over the previous night,—an index of over-night previous preparation. The Jatois are Baloachis a recognized criminal tribe and had only a few years ago punitive police posted on them.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT.

Crowds were then found assembled in the morning on the camping ground about 3 furlongs from the District Magistrate's office, and residence and not far from various public offices. Exciting speeches were again made at this meeting and a mob computed at about 2,000 went to the District Magistrate's bungalow. In the meantime K. B. Amirali had again reopened talks of a compromise in the town. Mr. Pirzado did not appear before the District Magistrate to be heard in Lakhshmibai's application concerning Santibai's liberty. At K. B. Amirali's suggestion Hindus agreed to this matter being postponed to both to give time for talks for compromise. K. B. Amirali and Seth Awatrai went to District Magistrate to get the case postponed. The District Magistrate postponed the case to 30th. Haji Amirali met Mr. Lalchand, pleader, at his residence to continue the negotiations. In the meantime Muslim mob of over 2,000 men armed with lathis and axes proceeded to the bungalow of District Magistrate and openly pronounced its mood by maltreatment of the gardener of the District Magistrate on his (Malhi's) remonstrating with the crowd for their trampling on the Collector's flower beds. The District Magistrate came out of his bungalow. This mob assembled asked District Magistrate to get them back the Muslim children. He saw the mob and their preparation but asked them to go to K. B. Haji Amirali who would settle their dispute. A part of this crowd then went to Haji Amirali's residence and garden, many filling part of the road between his garden and Mr. Bhutto's colony. Another part left for the town by one of several routes leading to it, which were obviously supplimented by those that were in the town.

POLICE INDIFFERENCE.

Though a digression, it is essential to describe here this quarter and the circumstances to judge whether a riot could have been prevented by timely measures. The D.S.P.'s bungalow lies opposite to D.M's across the southern road The compound of the Sessions Judge's bungalow flanks the D.M.'s to the north and beyond it is situate the Executive Engineer's Bungalow, the High School and Amirali's garden. Across the road to the east of D.M.S.'s bungalow lie the lines of the armed police ever available for emergence. On the right side of the eastern road lie the Kachahr Civil Surgeon's bungalow, K.B. Bhutto's bungalow. From this official and police quarter opposite the Kachahr towards the north enter two roads to the town, one across the Railway crossing by the Baker Kitson lamp and the other passing under the Railway bridge—the latter flanked on either side by the A. V. School, a police post, police Inspector's residence and by Hindu shops and residences. By the bridge to its west lie the resident Magistrate's court, and the Taluka court, police lines.

RIOT COMMENCED.

A part of the crowd seems to have gone from the Collector's bungalow to Haji Amirali's garden and filled it to the road outside it. The crowd had dispersed from the camping ground and scattered itself in various directions They were supplemented by the numbers that remained in the town. By about 11 a.m. reports spread in the town that there was going to be a riot. The panic created by the news spread in the town and obviously led to the closing down of the shops by all the Hindus, to the retention within closed doors of boys and girls in the schools and to a hasty retreat of the women and children in the town to their homes. At this time compromise talk was going on in Mr. Lalchand's residence between Hindus and K. B. Amirali. Within a short time a mob armed with lathis and axes attacked and raided the first Hindu shop of the town near the Railway bridge. Thus commenced the riot and the loot without any provocation from the Hindu.

These being the facts, there is no indication whatever of Hindus deliberately delaying talk of compromise alleged in the Muslim version. The news of the riot spread through the town like wildfire. It reached Mr. Lalchand, Haji Amirali and other Hindus assembled in Mr. Lalchand's house. They immediately drove to the District Magistrate's residence to warn him of the outbreak and to beg of him to take immediate measures to save the town. They pressed him to despatch to the town without delay armed police whose lines lie opposite to his bungalow on the opposite side of the easten road and take other necessary measures. The D.M. then started to go to Haji Amirali's garden. Mr. Lalchand who was with him requested the D.M. that if he was himself proceeding to K.B. Amirali's garden he might at least send the armed police direct to the town as he did not know what may have been the condition of the town during the interval.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

The District Magistrate eventually sent a message to the Sub-Inspector in charge of the armed police to meet him in the garden. The D. M. then drove to the garden accompanied by K. B. Amirali, Mr. Lalchand, Mr. Rijhumal and others. On arrival there he was confronted with an angry mob armed with lathis, some men preaching to the angry mob. He and Amirali attempted to remonstrate with the mob. News of the looting by rioters near the Railway bridge, police post had spread to other quarters of the town. In the meantime mobs from all quarters had converged in the town and the indiscriminate assaults and looting by Mahomedan rioters spread like lightning. Nearly 3/4 of hour had elapsed since the commencement of the trouble. When a Hindu seriously injured and profusely bleeding was brought to the District Magistrate still in Haji Amirali's garden by the Head Master of the Municipal A. V. School who had before reaching the garden gone round a number of places, the town police thana, Sub-Inspector's house, Mr. Lalchand's house, District Magistrate's residence, the D. S. P's residence to carry information as to what was happening.

It was then that the D. M. realized the enormous gravity of the situation. He became then anxious to meet the Resident Magistrate to ask him to see to the things that were happening and walked to his office. The Resident Magistrate who had already been apprized of the out-break met him outside his office and handed to the D. M. a letter asking him for authority to act. The D. M. gave him the required authority. It was about 1 p.m. when this was happening in the west of the town Muslims mostly belonging to outside villages rushed into the main bazar which had by this time begun to close down rapidly. Mr. Ramnath Sub-Inspector arrived from the opposite direction and found himself confronting the infuriated mob single handed. He whipped out his revolver but the mob did not stop; he stopped for a while, faced the mob and faced possible death. The mob was at first unwilling to yield to the revolver but the determined stand and attitude of Mr. Ramnath, revolver in hand at length had its effect. The mob swerved and altered its course from this bazar. The Moslem crowds were now seen every where. Mr. Ramnath rushed into a carriage to the Resident Magistrate's place and found there the D.M., the R.M., Mr. Lalchand, K. B. Amirali, Mr. Rijhumal and some others about to get into carriages to start for the town. It was now a little after 1 p.m. the riot having first commenced some where between 11-15 and 11-30.

D. M. ARRIVES.

The District Magistrate and others got into the carriages, 4 or 5 constables in charge of the prisoners were also taken and the party proceeded to town. Mr. Ramnath leading his courage once more saved the situation and he was able by intrapidity and daring and by putting his life once again in danger to overaws the crowd which had begun to break up into groups at the approach of the official party. As these groups were followed they did not desist while running away from hitting many helpless Hindu passersby they came across. The District Magistrate and the R. M. made some arrests and went into different parts of the town. At about 1-45 p.m. the D. M. left the scene to see off an official guest. Our information is that the armed police reached the affected area at about 1-45 p.m. The riot was ultimately brought under control and the rioters fled out of the town by about 3 p.m.

MUSLIM VERSION CONTRADICTED.

We understand that the Moslems now contend that just a little before the D. M. left K. B. Amirali's garden for the R.M.'s court a Muslim wounded was brought from the town and the false rumour that he was a sayed roused the muslims into a fury and they caused the riot. The above detailed statement or the facts and the time taken by the occurrence would afford a sufficient and full answer to the above unfounded version. The Muslim version is self-contradictory for while the Editor of Alwahid in his version of 1st April attributes the fury of the mob to the existence of two judicial orders, the statement issued under signatures attributes it to an alleged teasing or assault on a Muslim Sayad. It is, however, admitted by the Alwahid" and the signatories of the second subsequent statement that the Mahomedan rioters looted the shops and tormented the Hindus. It would be, therefore, a gross perversion of facts to attribute the riot to an alleged assault which could under no circumstances have happened, it at all, before the riot was in full swing and before the Hindu wounded by rioters was brought to the D. M. in Haji Amirali's garden. The further suggestion that the whole riot lasted for only 20 minutes is ridiculous. This physical impossibility can easily be understood and demonstrated by the long distances between the various localities at which rioters played havoc and by the extent of their ramifications. There is evidence of a predetermination to overawe the authorities by a show of criminal force and wreak revenge on Hindus. The statement that the Local Hindu gentlemen only accompanied the riot officer when making arrests is mischievous. K.B. Amirali also accompanied him and the riot officer was working under the very eyes of the Muslim Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The signatories to the Muslim statement are manifestly wrong in stating that the riot was provoked by Hindus. They are wrong in attempting to make out Hindus responsible for accusations against Mr. Khahro, M.L.C. We refrain form dwelling on that subject as we learn police has been enquiring into the matter.

A PROTEST.

In conclusion, we cannot too strongly protest against the attempts made throughout the statement to minimise the seriousness of the situation. A law abiding and peaceful community carrying on its avocations was suddenly without any provocation pounced upon by an infuriated mob, their shops were looted, their wares were either destroyed or carried away. From visiting the shops looted it will be seen that whatever rioters could not remove they destroyed and that the assault on Hindus was openly communal. It is ridiculous to deny in the statement that there was no panic in the town and to state that Hartal was kept up for 8 days to get "fullest pound of Muslim flesh" in an industrial town like Larkana which suffered by each day of Hartal a loss of half a lac. The fact that the Hartal ended as soon as the Commissioner in Sind and the District Magistrate assured the Hindu public that no recrudescence of the trouble would be possible proves the reality of the panic that underlay the Hartal. Silence was the least that we expected from Muslim leaders if frank admissions were out of the question, but that studied and unfair attempts should have been made by responsible representatives of the Mulsim community to deny to the world facts known to every child in Larkana and throw the blame on Hindus for the conduct of the Muslims which Amiral condemned on the spot immediately after the first aggressive action of Muslims as "Satanic" only shows the difficulties of the Hindus in Sind.

C. P. NOTES

BOYISH TRICKS OF LAW STUDENTS

(From our own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 18.

Nagpur has begun to feel the scorching heat of April. Khas tatties and electric fans are greatly in demand. The Government officials have left the hot plains of Nagpur to enjoy the salubrious climate of Pachmari. Strong wind blows all day making it very hard for the pedestrians to thread their weary way through the busy streets of the city. The frequency with which fires break out in Nagpur, has struck a note of terror within the hearts of the public. The monotony of the summer has been relieved to some extent by the local cinemas which are giving special performances at reduced rates.

UNIVERSITY AND LAW STUDENTS.

I have been informed that on the last day of their examination, some of the law college students deliberately emptied their ink pots thus discolouring the newly built Convocation Hall, where the examinations were held this year. It is said that even the marble steps were not spared. The report, if true, is to be strongly deprecated in view of the fact that the law students are mostly grown up youngmen, some fathers of children. It is only from amongst them that the members of the Judicial Service and the members of our Bar will be recruited. Doubtless the relation between the Law Students and the University authorities are far from satisfactory. If however our Law students think that by such childish pranks they are strengthening their case against the University authorities then they are sadly mistaken. The University authorities will certainly be able to withstand the mischievous propaganda carried on against them by certain interested persons.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Officiating Director of Public Instructions invites applications for the award of a Commercial Scholarship of Rs. 35 per mensem instituted by the King Edward Memorial Society of Nagpur and made tenable for three years in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, there the session commences in June.

Candidates must have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in Science of the Nagpur University from any of the recognized colleges in C. P. and must be more than 21 years of age.

UP IN ARMS AGAINST PURDAH

MRS. HUSSEIN'S PLAIN SPEAKING

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Speaking at the Bengal Women's Educational Conference, Mrs. Hussein who has managed the premier Muslim girls school in Calcutta for 16 years to "utter neglect indifference and ungenerous behaviour of Mahomedans to their womenfolk." "I find," she said, "Mahomedans are anxious to sacrifice their lives in the name of Islam or for insult to the broken stone of the mosque but they are not so eager to listen to the sayings and teachings of their preceptor." Purdah system might be compared to deadly carbonic acid gas which if people did not guard against, caused painless death. "Similarly our sisters within purdah are slowly dying painless death due to "purdah-gas.""—Free Press.

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FIGHT FOR ESTATE OF SIXTY LACS

FROM PRIVY COUNCIL TO ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT

SIR TEJ AND PT. MOTILAL APPEAR AS OPPONENTS

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, Sir Grimwood Mears, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalal took up the hearing of the Lakhna succession case, which had been remanded by the Privy Council for enquiry as to the identity of the lady who was examined in London as mother of Rao Narsing Rao. The case arose out of the dispute over the Lakhna estate, situated in Mainpuri and Etawah districts, valued at over sixty lakhs. Rao Narsing Rao, plaintiff appellant in the case claimed to succeed to the estate as son of Balwant Singh by his third wife, Rani Dunajee.

ORIGIN OF CASE.

It appears that claimant's grandfather Raja Jeswant Rao was displeased with his son Balwant Singh because he was imprisoned for murder, disinherited him and vested the estate in his widow Rani Kishore with the provision that if Balwant Singh had a son the latter should succeed to the estate on attaining majority Rao Narsing Rao claimed to be the son of Balwant Singh. Rani Kishore denied that he was the son of Balwant Singh by Rani Dunajee who, she alleged, had never borne any child. Narsing Rao's case was dismissed and the decision of the Lower Court was upheld by the High Court. Rao Narsing Rao then appealed to the Privy Council and prayed for taking of further evidence in England whether Rani Dunajee had or had not borne a child. An examination was held in England by Professor Miss Mellory of the Royal Free Hospital, London, and Dr. Mrs. Vaughan Sawyer of Harley Street, by the order of the Privy Council, and these two lady doctors certified that the lady whom they had examined had undoubtedly borne a child, but as the opposite party had thrown doubts on the identity of the person examined and alleged that the lady examined was not Rani Dunajee but another person, Mussamat Mahtab Kumar, who had passed off as the Rani, the case was remanded to the High Court for a finding as to the identity.

LADIES IN PURDAH.

The matter came up before the High Court this morning and the hearing attracted a large number of spectators.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who appeared with Mr. B. E. O'Conor for Rao Narsing Rao, explained the facts of the case and submitted that his case was that it was Rani Dunajee who was examined and not Mussamat Mehtab. Both the ladies were present in the court premises and they had no objection to their Lordships seeing them, but they objected to being seen by anyone else.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was specially retained in this case by the opposite party, desired to see them also and it was eventually agreed their Lordships with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Pandit Motilal should see the ladies who were waiting in an inner room in the court premises. On their return to the court their Lordships drew up a short note of identification proceedings. Rao Narsing Rao was then examined by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and cross-examined by Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The Chief Justice to the witness: It has been suggested that Mussamat Mahtab was the lady taken by you to England?

Rao Narsingh Rao: It is a deliberate lie. She is here to-day. I have shown her to your Lordships.

PANDITJI'S CLOSE INVESTIGATION.

Before proceeding further with cross-examination, Pandit Motilal Nehru said that although he had the privilege of seeing the ladies he was not in a position to say who is who. They had only the word of Narsing Rao for it. No doubt the difference was very striking but he would ask permission for a lady present in court, Mrs. Ram Sahai, and one Chaudhry Narain Singh, to see the two ladies. Accompanied by two witnesses and counsel the Chief Justice went again to the room where the ladies were and on their return to the court the Chief Justice drew up a note of identification proceedings to the effect that two ladies alleged to be Rani Dunajee and Mussamat Mahtab were brought face to face with Mrs. Ram Sahai, who identified the Rani but said she did not know the other lady. As soon as Chaudhry Narain Singh was brought before Mussamat Mahtab, both recognised each other instantly.

On the court reassembling after lunch, Pandit Motilal Nehru stated that in view of the identification proceedings which had taken place during the earlier part of the day, his position had been considerably changed and he desired to get an opportunity of advising his client to adopt certain measures which might obviate the necessity of going further into the matter.

Further hearing was therefore adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CAN PLANTS SUFFER?

MARVELS OF BOSE'S DISCOVERY

EMOTIONAL SIDE OF VEGETABLE LIFE

CALCUTTA, April 16.

"The New York Herald Tribune" received by the last mail has the following appreciative note on the work of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose under the caption "Can plants suffer?":—

"Sir Jagadish has propounded not merely a new plant physiology but a new philosophy of life. While he most rightly abstains from all ethical or metaphysical speculations, he has performed the miracle of making the inarticulate life itself reveal its inner history by means of record bearing the plant's own signature. By means of rigidly scientific experiments he has demonstrated the self-same truths that philosophers and sages of all creeds and countries have discussed down the centuries. There is, however, this difference between Bose and the Philosophers: two rival speculations may exist side by side, but not two rival formulae, for in the realm of positive knowledge truth is one. It is on the foundation of established facts that Bose is building his edifice of surpassing wonder.

EMOTIONAL LIFE OF PLANTS.

"An extraordinary demonstration of Bose's is that showing the four times cycle of lethergy, stimulation, exhaustion and extinction in plants. Our life—and all lives—are lived on a curve, the world first sends its messages to us, striking at the periphery of our being and stimulating it to activity. We need just so much shock and no more. A little less and we are only half alive, a little more and we begin to grow exhausted. Finally the hammer of life strikes its last blow, the metal is forged and drops from the anvil of consciousness into darkness: to what end we know not. Does it all end in total extinction? Bose has given an answer.

How strange it is that the tremer of excitation in nervous matter should not merely be transmitted but "transmuted" and reflected like the image on a mirror from a different plane of life in sensation and in affection, in thought and in emotion. Of these which is the more real, the material body or the image which is independent of it? Which of these is undecaying and which is beyond the reach of death? Many a nation has risen in the past and won the empire of the world. A few buried fragments are all that remain. There is, however, another element which finds its incarnation in matter yet transcends its transmutation and apparent destruction that is, that flame of thought which passes from generation to generation. Not in matter but in thought, not in possessions but in ideals, are to be found the seed of immortality."

Here is a marvelously flexible and human mind, strained both in the introspective methods of the East and the scientific methods of the West and harnessing each to his purpose. When the mind of the West was still struggling against the net of classifying barriers, the subtle Easterner has swept the whole universe into a synthesis and had seen the 'One' in all its changing manifestations. He is more than a pioneer in his own lines of research, he is a portent of the new power that may be loosed upon the world by a marriage between the systems of Orient and Occident. The virile and ever-questioning mind of the Aryan has stirred the pulse of Western science.—Free Press.

A NEW GHAT AT DHANDHUKA

EDUCATION MINISTER HONOURED

(From a Correspondent.)

Two interesting functions came off at Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad district on 6th instant. The first was the opening ceremony of Shyam Sunder Ghat, a well and washing stand for Hindu women, performed by Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner N. D., who kindly came here for that purpose at the invitation of Mr. Ranchhodlal Maganlal, an inhabitant of this town, to whose untiring efforts in collecting subscriptions, etc., the well owes its origin. The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai and Mr. Ranchhodbhai Patwari were among those present.

The second function was an evening party given at the same place in honour of Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai. The Dewan Bahadur is one of the trustees of a fund left by Sheth Harjeevandas, an inhabitant of Dhandhuka and the construction of the well and washing stand was rendered possible mainly owing to the munificient donation of Rs. 3,000/ which the trustees gave out of this fund. The people of this town always meet with a ready response from the Dewan Bahadur, whenever the need of money for any work of public utility arises, and it was to mark their appreciation of his generous and kindly nature that this function was arranged.

The scarcity of water is a great hardship all over Bhal tract. Though Dandhuka is more favourably situated in this respect want of suitable wells, where women can do the washing, has been keenly felt, especially in the hot season, when the tanks, and many wells, also, are dried up. Mr. Ranchhodlal has been working with indefatigable zeal to relieve the hardships of the people and has also succeeded in putting a few wells for the lower classes in a state of proper repair.

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